

ARMY TIMES

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Five Cents

Army Forms 4 Combat Units to Rush Training

Nine Units Altogether To Be Organized With Corps Areas As SOS

WASHINGTON—For the first time since the World War, the Army will be reorganized to contain real fighting units in each of the nine corps areas, it was announced by Gen. George C. Marshall. They will all be powerful units of about 60,000 men each. The new hard-hitting tactical corps will be used to expedite training of Regulars, Guardsmen and selectees. General Marshall revealed that the organization—on paper for a long time—would create tactical corps whose commands would deal with fighting and combat organization. Present corps area commanders would have supply and housing functions. Orders will be issued soon for the establishment of four of the new corps. As soon as the Army is certain of adequate shelter and supplies, the additional corps will be organized, making a total of nine tactical corps, ready to perform any task asked of them, General Marshall said.

Each of the new corps is to have about 13,000 miscellaneous troops—navy artillery, cavalry, etc.—and three or four infantry divisions. The latter will number between 13,000 and 20,000 men each.

OUR UNITS FORMED

The first of the tactical units will be under the command of Major Gen. Walter C. Short, who commanded the "Blue" forces in the large-scale maneuvers last summer at Camp Beauregard, La. General Short, stationed at Columbia, S. C., will command a unit made up of the Eighth and Ninth Regular Divisions and the 24th Division of the National Guard. The Fifth Tactical Corps will be commanded by Major Gen. Campbell Hodges and will be stationed at Camp Beauregard. It will be composed of the 32nd, 34th and 37th Divisions of the National Guard. General Marshall said that later the 38th and 40th Divisions might be added to it. The Eighth Tactical Corps will be under command of Major Gen. Walter Krueger and probably will be stationed at San Antonio, Tex. It will include the Second Regular Division, the 36th and 45th National Guard Divisions.

The Ninth Tactical Corps will be stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash., under command of Major Gen. Kenyon A. Foye. It will include the Third Regular Division and the 41st National Guard Division.

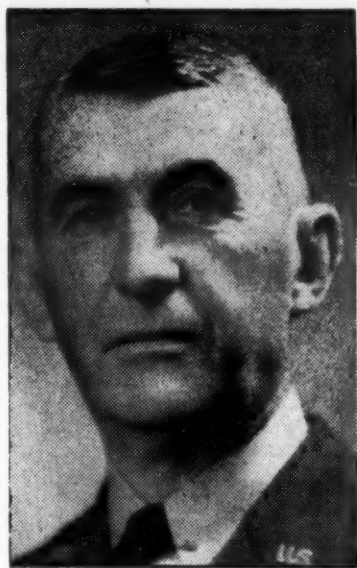
Very soon, the chief of staff said, the Fourth Tactical Corps will be organized, to be stationed probably at Fort Benning, Ga. It will comprise the Fourth Regular Division now at Benning, presumably the 31st and 35th Guard Divisions at Camp Blanding, Fla., and temporarily the 27th and 42nd Divisions at Fort McClellan, Md.

MORE OFFICERS WANTED

At the same time, General Marshall disclosed plans to make it possible for drafted men and mobilized Guardsmen to become career officers in the Regular Army if they choose. These plans are part of a proposed program for creating a vast pool of officers, with potential material being drawn from the ranks. General Marshall said the Army wanted to have an adequate supply of replacements in the event the country went to war. The present 120,000 in reserve are insufficient to command an army of 400,000 men.

Under the program it will be possible for a drafted man to become a commissioned officer in the Regulars after his 12-month training period is completed.

The officer-training plan would provide for the selection from the ranks of such men as showed qualities of leadership and intelligence. They would be sent to candidate schools for training as combat officers. Courses would last three months. General Marshall said that if a commissioned, drafted man wished to remain in the Army after his one-year training period ended, the Army would accept him. If he wished to return to private life at the end of the year, he would be placed in the (Continued on page 15)



Maj. Gen. Krueger

Hershey Is Named To Head Draft Temporarily

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has signed an executive order giving Lt. Col. Lewis B. Hershey power to carry on administration of the Selective Service Act pending designation of a draft director. Under the order, Col. Hershey will have temporary power to set up regulations and appoint assistants necessary to carry out the draft act. Many persons here thought the appointment was made to pave the way for Hershey to be made director.

Col. Hershey is executive officer of the Joint Army-Navy Selective Service committee which has been drawing up plans for the draft for many years.

A 47-year-old former Indiana school master, he entered military service through the National Guard and was with the Indiana Guard when it was sent to the border in 1916.



Maj. Gen. Short

Guard Starts "Boning"

FORT DIX, N. J. — National Guardsmen of the 44th Division who were inducted into the federal service Sept. 16 and brought here for training began "digging in" on their service "boning" this week. About 11,000 men are brushing up on courses required in the school of the soldier.

OFF FOR PANAMA

FORT DU PONT, Del.—The 400 overseas casualties for the Panama Department are due to arrive at their new station momentarily, having left Fort Du Pont recently. Plans are under way to augment the garrison here to a strength of more than 2,000 officers and men.

And I DO Mean FERDINAND!

LONDON — A letter, passed through the German censorship from a British prisoner in Germany to his father reads:

"We get the best food I've ever eaten. The camp guards are all extremely decent and intelligent."

"Tell all my friends how well I am being treated. Tell my pals in the army. Tell them in the navy."

"Above all, tell it to the marines."

Regular and Rookie To Face New Slants In Defense Army

WASHINGTON — Uncle Sam's only national lottery soon will be at the "pay-off" stage and after the tickets are shuffled there's going to be a new way of American life for two fellows—the Selectee and the Regular soldier.

As most everybody knows by now, the first big day, for the semifinals in the lottery, will be Oct. 16 when potentially-eligible conscripts must register with local draft boards. Then, in about a week or 10 days will come the finals, when the capsules bearing the numbers of registrants will be drawn from the big "fish bowl" in the national capitol. The first Selectees are expected to arrive in camp during the second week of November.

So far as registration is concerned, every man within the prescribed age limits of 21 and 35 must get his name on the books. The calling of those with dependents, the physically incapacitated, conscientious objectors and others will take place as a matter of routine. The main objective is to select enough men to give the Army its first increment of 400,000. Tentative quotas of Selectees each State and the District of Columbia are expected to furnish for initial needs, are being worked out and soon will be in the hands of draft boards. These quotas will be subject to revision.

What concerns the man now in the Army is "How many and what kind of fellows are we getting in this outfit?" The first concern of the new defense soldier is "Where am I going to land and what'll I have to do?" Both will soon find out and any Army man knows that a good soldier quickly learns to make the most of any situation in such a way as to get the maximum benefit and enjoyment. The veteran Army man will have to learn to get used to an oversupply of green hands for a time, while the recruit must accustom himself to a new sort of life. He will have to give up some former privileges and pleasures, but he will soon find some new interesting things in his new world.

In the last weeks of 1940, the United States Army is to undergo a growth unprecedented in our era. It will jump from around 375,000 men to more than a million by the end of the year. After letting out its belt, the military establishment next year and in years to come will take in other millions of men for training and possible defense.

That is news and history for Americans and all the world to read.



Maj. Gen. Hodges

1 Year Volunteers Not To Be Part of Regular Army

WASHINGTON—Volunteers who enlist for one year do not join the Regular Army. Instead they become members of the Army of the United States, which consists of the National Guard, Organized Reserves and Selectees.

Recruits for one-year enlistments must be between the ages of 18 and 35, inclusive, have no dependents and must meet the physical requirements of the Army. If they are not over 21 they must present evidence of their birth, such as birth certificate. If they are between the ages of 18 and 21, they must get a signed statement from their parents or guardians testifying to their age and declaring there is no objection to their joining the Army.

The one-year enlistments are not to curtail efforts of the Army to get a Regular Army of 375,000 men, according to the War Department. The one-year men will not be assigned to the Air Corps, armored force, or other technical branches which require exceptional skill and training.



Maj. Gen. Joyce

Final Current Funds For Defense Passed By Both Houses

WASHINGTON — Total defense appropriations stood at \$12,149,532,516 at the week-end as both houses of Congress in rapid succession approved the last big supplemental provision and sent it spinning toward the White House.

The final supplemental bill called for a sum of \$1,482,693,636 and carried funds for building an Army of 1,464,000 men by next July. The measure was passed in the Senate by a voice vote after short discussion. Quickly, the House was called from recess to accept Senate changes augmenting the bill by \$12,700,000 without the customary conference. And that speed gives some idea of Army-building in the United States at a time when our citizenry feels the Nation's security is threatened.

The major job of forming the country's first peacetime Conscription Army lies ahead but the defense wheels are grinding steadily. The important action taken by Congress toward defense makes funds available immediately for conscription, National Guard mobilization and many other military purposes.

Upon approving the measure, the Senate allocated \$1,248,000,000 in cash and \$150,000,000 in contract authority to the Army while giving the Navy \$75,401,000 in direct appropriations and eight and a half million dollars in contract authority. An estimated 85 per cent of the Army's share will go toward feeding, clothing, equipping and training more than a million National Guardsmen and draftees to be called into service.

Now pending before the Senate is the \$200,000,000 War Department Civil Functions Bill, already passed by the House. An item in this measure calling for \$80,000,000 to build 4,000 new airports was generating a scrap in the upper House, threatening delay on its final passage. Consequently, Congress gave up a previous hope for recess at the week-end.

Aviation Training In U. S. Open to Canadians Also, President Announces

WASHINGTON — Plans to train Canadian flyers this winter in Florida and Texas, announced first in Army Times September 7, are still incomplete, according to reliable information here.

President Roosevelt yesterday expressed his personal opinion that Canadian youths have the right to come to the United States, learn to fly and return to Canada. What the youth, trained in the United States, does with his knowledge after he returns to Canada is up to him, the President said.

He also pointed out that preliminary flying training is offered now in American colleges and is available to Canadian as well as American youth.

Joint Memorial at Bragg For Honeycutt and Kehoe

WASHINGTON—Joint memorial services were held Thursday afternoon at Fort Bragg for Brigadier General Francis W. Honeycutt and Captain George F. Kehoe, who lost their lives in an aircraft accident near Woodbine, Ga., on Sept. 20. The services included funeral rites for the late general whose body was sent to West Point, N. Y., for interment in the United States Military Academy Cemetery.

The funeral escort consisted of the 36th Field Artillery and the band of the 17th Field Artillery. Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Hess Jr., commanding the 36th Field Artillery, was in charge of the escort. In honor of General Honeycutt, guns were fired at half-hour intervals Wednesday, commencing an hour after reveille and continuing until retreat. During the joint memorial services, guns were fired again at 11-minute intervals. At the conclusion of the services, three volleys of artillery were fired, followed by taps.

U. S. and Britain Hold Only Sea Power

WASHINGTON—The pact recently signed by Germany, Italy and Japan brings together one of the most powerful military combinations the world has ever seen. It is unsurpassable on land and in the air.

The balance of sea power, however, remains with Great Britain and the United States.

Here's a general statistical picture of the new world lineup of belligerents and the two principal neutrals:

	Axis Powers	U.S. & Britain	Russia
Soldiers, including trained reserves	20,000,000	3,100,000	18,000,000
Air strength in planes	35,000	14,000	9,000
Navies (tons)	2,030,000	3,400,000	300,000
Battleships (heavy)	23	34	3
Population	200,000,000	630,000,000	160,000,000

Army Simplifies Drill Methods For New Recruits, But It's Still Tough

WASHINGTON—The method of making soldiers out of civilians has been simplified. The men to be called into military service under the conscription act will find the close order drill, "squads east and west" and other intricate movements things of the past.

The simplified method is easy to master and even the most awkward recruit will have little difficulty in catching on. All movements are executed by the facings or moving by the flank. The manual of arms has been made easier also.

During the World War recruits were trained to throw their guns across their body at the "march" command. This maneuver has been broken into two parts, each done separately. First the order to carry the rifle to the shoulder is given, then the command to march.

In executing the command "right shoulder, arms," the 1940 soldier will be taught to carry the rifle from "order" with his right hand, take hold with his left hand and then place the rifle on his shoulder. The "snap" of the old manner of execution will be missing, but the precision is there.

The War Department emphasized that the new soldier should not be misled into expecting to find the Army growing "soft." Far from that. It is getting "tougher." The War Department said emphasis will be placed on discipline and condition training.

There will be a number of other changes in the new Army. Infantry troops, for instance, still have to learn to march on foot, but they also will make longer treks by trucks.

Horses and mules for training purposes will be eliminated almost entirely. Mounted units will be the exception rather than the general rule. Vehicular transportation has practically forced the horse and mule out on their ears.

First batch of recruits of the drafted army will be trained with rifles used by World War soldiers, but gradually, as production increases, every branch of service will be using new weapons.

The Garand rifle is replacing the Springfield as the principal weapon of the rifle companies; the new 105 howitzers are replacing the famous 75s as the principal artillery piece in the infantry divisions.

Pack Up Your Troubles And Tell The G.H.Q.

WASHINGTON—The "GHQ," the Army designation for General Headquarters, is the "big papa" of the field forces at home, and in the present expansion program selective training will be under the surveillance of this important major military unit.

"GHQ" is destined to become known soon to millions of Americans. Many older citizens will recall that the GHQ office was set up in 1917 with General John J. Pershing as its commander. It was recreated by order of the Secretary of War on July 26, this year, and is established at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., with Brigadier General Lesley J. McNair as Chief of Staff.

The function of the GHQ is to decentralize the activities of the War Department by assisting the Chief of Staff in his dual capacity as Chief of Staff of the Army and as Commanding General of the Field Forces. The GHQ of the World War was discontinued Aug. 31, 1920, when its work was completed and the size of the Army was reduced.

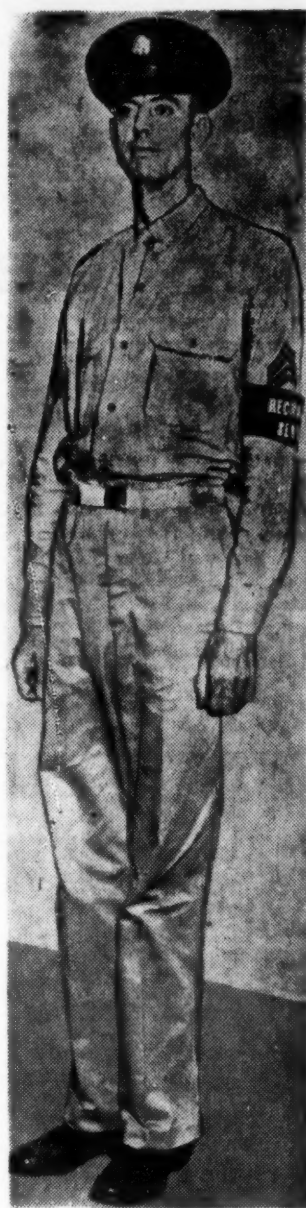
During the months to come, the members of the GHQ staff will inspect and report to the Commanding General, GHQ, the progress of training in the Regular Army and National Guard units, paying particular attention to the training being given selective service men. If a soldier is not properly fed and clothed, the GHQ will hear about it; if he lacks recreational facilities or is actually mistreated, the GHQ will hear about that, too.

Hammers and Picks Flying At Boston Army Base

BOSTON—Expansion and rehabilitation of military establishments at the Army Base here are moving forward apace with more than 3,000,000 board feet of lumber on hand at Camp Edwards for construction of New England's largest cantonment.

More than 1,300 men are now employed at Camp Edwards, Major General James A. Woodruff, First Corps Area Commander, announced. Approximately three and a half miles of telephone trenches have been completed, and excavations of footings, sills, floor joints and subfloors are in progress in the First Antiaircraft Area there.

Cantonment work was reported progressing also at Fort Devens, Fort Andrews, Fort Ruckman and Fort Heath, as at Door Island and in the Harbor Defenses of Boston.



—Cleveland Plain Dealer Photo

Six Ft. Six in His Sox

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—How would you like to have this man for a top sergeant, I mean, if he did not like you? He is Sgt. Arthur Wright of the Recruiting Service. He stands six feet six in his Army socks and looks fit enough to trade socks with anyone. Also he is reported to be every inch a soldier.

It is pretty hard to overlook the Army when such men are detailed on recruiting service puns the Cleveland Plain Dealer. He has been on duty at Zanesville for going on 11 weeks now.

Soldiering is in the blood of Wright. He came to America from England with his parents when he was five. His father was a soldier and his father's father also wore the uniform, fought for Queen Victoria.

The tall sergeant joined the U. S. Army when he was 20. He had looked forward to the experience for many years.

He is now married to a native of France.

Trailers, Loudspeakers for Chaplains

WASHINGTON—Each division chaplain in the Army is to be provided with a 1½-ton truck and trailer with a mobile public address system mounted in the latter. The religious branch of the Army is becoming mechanized for efficiency.

The unit will be suitable for an outdoor gathering of 2000 persons. Inside the trailer will be installed a portable altar, a Mass kit or communion kit, field desk with typewriter, and other necessary professional equipment.



"You, there. Never mind looking at your watch. I'll tell you when the war Emergency is over!" —Ed Reed, Washington Post

Scrap Iron Embargo Only One of Nine Which Might Be Applied to Japan

WASHINGTON—The embargo of steel scrap to Japan down by President Roosevelt is not the only economic weapon the nation can bring to bear on the Nipponese. The President has the power vested in him by Congress to slap an embargo on eight other kinds of materials which Japan is buying from America for war use.

He can ban the export of these materials just as easily and as quickly as he banned the export of steel scrap. He can also put new duties on, or prohibit all imports of Japanese goods on the grounds that illegal and discriminatory restrictions have been created against American trade.

But whether President Roosevelt will wield these weapons and to what extent depends on future developments. No hasty action is contemplated for two reasons:

1. Japan is America's third best customer.

2. America is a good customer of Japan, buying more silks, crabmeat, tea, porcelain and other goods than does any other nation.

Strong pressure organizations, such as the American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression, have long urged that the United States use these weapons. Others, almost equally as strong, tug away from such action.

Congress took notice of the quantities of war goods being shipped to Japan only last June. In the early defense bills, it gave President authority to curtail exportation of war materials. On July Mr. Roosevelt issued two proclamations requiring licenses for list of goods that were put in class. Among other things the included arms and ammunition, tin, airplane parts, chemicals, tungsten and aviation fuel and lubricating oil.

But Japan can still buy from country, without license, such goods as pig iron, wrought iron, other forms of raw material, including alloys for iron and steel, lead, gasoline and other high grade crude and lubricating oil, aviation, motor vehicles and that may be used for tanks and tary trucks, and wood pulp for ing explosives.

Canada Trains an Army of Ski Troops Against Possible Invasion Via Arctic

OTTAWA—The Canadian Army is getting ready for any emergency that might entail hazards of a sub-Arctic campaign in the winter.

This means the Canadians are not overlooking the possibility of sort of totalitarian attack across the broad stretches of the North for the first time in history.

Plans have been laid for equipping Dominion Army with skis, and intensive ski-training will be one of the phases of the military routine this fall and winter.

Army officials pointed out that the most immediate need for trained ski troops is in Iceland, where Canada already has a substantial Army of protective occupation; in Newfoundland, where there is another "overseas" Canadian force, and in the Northern sections of Ontario and Quebec. The decision in favor of ski-training came in the face of belief on the part of some military

strategists that the frozen lands likely remains an impassable barrier to any armed force, but leaders kept in mind the fact some of the potential enemy troops have been hardened for frigid campaigns by years of specialized training. So Canada is taking no chances along that line.

The ski program, of course, is one phase of Canada's new preparedness, which has seen the expansion within the past few months. A year ago, the Dominion had less than 5,000 soldiers on active duty. Now there are more than 50,000 Canadians on active overseas and more than 100,000 der arms for full-time service home. The latter are available for fighting replacements abroad.

Canada's draft goes into effect Oct. 9. This will give the Dominion another 300,000 soldiers, each at least one month of intensive training. While this may seem like a small contingent of men, view of the current emergency, population is only approximately 12,000,000, or roughly the combined populations of Chicago and New York City.

Train Air Specialists

WASHINGTON—Men who "washed out" of the Army's course may get another crack at navigating the ground—as specialists in navigation, bombing and other instruction.

The Army has set up courses in these fields. The navigation course either at Miami or Dale Field, La., will start Nov. 1 and last 12 weeks. Bombing instruction will be given 10 weeks at Lowry Field, Colo. The class for bombardiers will start March 15.

Aviation Personnel Grow

WASHINGTON—The Army aviation industry has increased personnel from 35,000 to 150,000 one year. It is believed the increase was spurred by the defense program.



"Youse guys wanta buy some protection?" —Ed Reed, Washington Post

Wants to Train American Ski Troops in Rockies

DENVER—A plan to establish a military training school for American ski troops near here is the unique proposal made by Rep. Lawrence Lewis of Colorado.

The Army high command is "very much interested" in the proposed million-dollar military center to be built along the rugged continental divide 50 miles west of Denver, Lewis said.

Facilities for housing 500 soldiers who would be trained in ski and snow maneuvers would be established near Jones Pass, a 12,437-foot-high notch in the Rocky Mountains. The plan includes construction of an airport at Fraser, Colo., 20 miles north of the pass.

Originator of the plan is George E. Cranmer, Denver manager of improvements and parks. He estimated that buildings to house trainees and other personnel would cost about \$700,000. At least \$50,000 would be spent on ski facilities, including a tow to the top of the ski lane for novices. Perhaps an additional quarter-million dollars would be needed to develop an airport, improve roads and build houses for officers.

The proposal is based on the "possibility of having to defend such Alpine areas as Alaska and British Columbia, as well as the extensive mountain and snow areas of the United States."

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Latin-Americans Officers Inspect U. S. Defenses

"All for one and one for all," says FDR.

WASHINGTON — Toasting "everlasting friendship of the Americas and a desire and hope for peace," more than a score of Latin-American military officers, representing the neighboring nations "South of the Border" are touring the United States to inspect our Army posts.

The good-will trip was started in the national capital Oct. 1, on which the visitors were received by President Roosevelt at the White House to be accorded a cherry greeting. Their tour was begun with sightseeing trip in Washington. On after arriving here they met General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

At 1 o'clock Tuesday, the distinguished visitors had luncheon at the Pan-American Union as guests of Dr. S. Rowe, and the same afternoon they visited Mount Vernon, returning in time for a review in their honor at Fort Myer, Va. Participating in the review were the 12th Cavalry, 3rd Cavalry, and 16th Field Artillery, with Col. W. W. Gordon of the 3rd Cavalry acting as commanding officer. Troop F, 10th Cavalry, a colored organization, acted as escort for the reviewing party, meeting the guests at the Fort Myer entrance.

A second group of Latin-American military officers will begin a tour of the Nation's military establishments from Washington on Oct. 16. Although the first group, now on tour, are representative of America's "world" in general. Actually 23 officers in the entourage officially represented only nine of the Southern Republics. Nineteen officers are scheduled to comprise the second group.

The present entourage is being escorted by Lt. Col. Enrique M. Utrilla, Coast Artillery, and Capt. Thomas L. Crystal Jr., Field Artillery. The party is traveling in Army transport planes. Although a number of Latin-American Army officers have inspected military establishments in this country at intervals in previous years, this is the first time in history the Army has been pasted to so large a group.

While the visitors were heading for posts and industrial centers far and wide, including Langley Field, Fort Monmouth, Fort Sam Houston, Randolph Field, Kelly Field and stations in the Middle West and West, reports were current that the United States Government is planning to aid Latin-American Republics in developing military and Naval bases to meet the current emergency. This action already has approved a half-billion dollar loan to the Southern Hemisphere.

The first Latin-American entourage includes the following officers: Gen. Felipe Rivera, Chief of Staff, Bolivia; Lt. Col. Victor Acosta, Bolivia; Gen. Luis M. Castaneda, Chief of Staff, Colombia; Lt. Col. Ernesto Navarrete, Chief of the Air Force, Colombia; Lt. Col. German Lopez, Superintendent of the Military Academy, Colombia; Maj. Heriberto Mora, Commanding, 2nd Artillery Battalion, Colombia; Col. Manuel Rodriguez Torra, Deputy Chief of Staff, Costa Rica; Col. Guillermo Guardia Mora, Military Secretary to the President, Costa Rica; Lt. Col. Antonio Leyba Pou, Minister of War, Dominican Republic; Maj. Frank Miranda, Commanding the Air Force, Dominican Republic; Maj. Rodolfo A. Mendoza, Chief of Staff, Guatemala; Lt. Col. Enrique Salda, Guatemala; Gen. Leonidas Medina, Under Secretary of War, Honduras; Gen. Calixto Carias, Honduras; Lt. Col. Rogelio Fabrega, Chief of National Police, Panama; Capt. German Lemm, Panama; Col. Felipe de la Barra, Chief of Staff, Peru; Lt. Col. Jose M. Mayo, Assistant Chief of Staff, Uruguay; Gen. Marcelino Bergalli, Commanding General of the Army, Uruguay; and Lt. Col. Oscar D. Gestido, Director of Military Aeronautics, Uruguay.

NEY FOR GUARD HOUSING. FORT ONTARIO, N. Y.—A sum of \$498,600 has been allotted to this for construction of facilities to house the National Guard units extended here. Captain Thomas C. Mahaw, F. A., has been ordered extended active duty here to assist the Construction Quartermaster. Buildings are being razed to the way for new construction.

PLANE CONTRACT AWARDED. WASHINGTON—The War Department this week awarded a \$99,641.18 airplane contract to the Glenn Martin Co. Baltimore.

'Out of the Ditch, Into the Trench,' Cries Hobo King

PHILADELPHIA—It's just as you feared, fellas. Competition is opening up among the Weary Willies to see which side can do more for its country.

Couple weeks ago it was reported here that 'Dr.' J. Leon Lazarowitz, president of the Rambling Hobo Fellowship of America, offered up 43,000 of his constituents on the altar of national defense.

Now comes Jeff Davis, who says he is king of the hoboes, to make that figure seem silly. He has issued a call to his subjects to "get off the road and into the military service."

"This is no time to be gazing at the scenery," said the man who claims leadership over 1,000,000 of that type of wanderer who is not afraid of work occasionally.

Davis said trenches would be home to his people. They have slept in ditches all over the country.

"We must take stock of who's who and find out the nincompoops," he added.



COMRADES IN HEMISPHERE DEFENSE—met Oct. 1 at the White House when U. S. Commander-in-Chief Roosevelt was host to high ranking officers of nine Latin-American republics, first to arrive. Altogether, military officers of 20 republics will be here. Invited by Gen. George C. Marshall, the visiting officers inspected U. S. military establishments, saw first hand Uncle Sam's reason for feeling confident that with their cooperation, we can defend this hemisphere against any combination of foreign powers. Acme Photo

Army's Not Like It Was, and a Good thing Too

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Four staff sergeants are loafing around the electric refrigerator in the kitchen here and one pipes up and says:

"Yep. The good ole days are gone. When I think of all the discomforts we used to have to put up with, it kinda makes me sad."

And maybe he's right. Remember the old uniforms? You were throttled at the ankles and the neck. You felt like a sausage. The cap visor came down so far it almost touched your nose. You couldn't take your breeches off without removing your shoes.

It was like living in a half-opened sardine can.

VISIBILITY GOOD

The soldier today has lots of room for his neck and ankles with the roll collar blouse and slacks. Visibility in the new headgear is practically unlimited. If you get a poor fit in uniforms you belong in a sideshow, because the Army makes them in 40 different sizes.

"As for food," says another sergeant, "I recall the days when jamoke was served without cream or

sugar and the bread was as coarse as a burlesque joke."

It was substantial but mighty tiresome.

Army cooks now do their chores with electric ranges, pressure cookers and a lot of other mechanical gadgets. No longer does the mess sarge hover over the K. P., making sure he doesn't manicure the spuds too close to the quick. The spud-peeling machine does a good job.

NO LIMIT SEEN

Along with better food has come better sleep. Four-inch mattresses have taken the place of the pre-war slabs, which are said to have been as thin as a pawnbroker's mouth.

The first sergeant watched the cook step out of the kitchen. He opened the refrigerator door, took out a round of fudge sundaes left over from supper, and passed them out to the others.

"Where's it all gonna end?" he asked, shaking his head sadly.

Scrap Iron May Be Junk To You, But It Means Guns For The Army

SAN FRANCISCO — Scrap iron may be so much junk to you, but to the Army it means guns and shells and bombs. Maybe you didn't think of it in those terms, but Army Ordnance officers have.

They figured someone could manufacture any one of the following items from one ton of junk:

- One 75-mm. field gun.
- The carriage of a 75-mm. field gun.
- Twelve machine guns.
- Nine 500-pound demolition bombs.
- One 2000-pound, 16-inch, battleship-piercing shell.

OFFICERS DRAW PANAMA

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.—The following Field Artillery officers have been transferred from this station to the Panama Canal Department: 1st Lieutenants Edward A. Raymond, Forbes R. McCreery Jr., Albert E. Didier, and 2nd Lieutenant William A. McFadden. They will sail early in October. Captain Louis R. Delmonico, Inf., QMC, has been assigned to this post as assistant to the Quartermaster. His former station was Fort Niagara, N. Y.

NEW AIRPLANE FACTORY IN TEX. PREPARES FOR WORK

DALLAS—A new airplane plant that will eventually employ 12,000 workers is getting ready to begin production of planes for national defense. The plant will be operated by the North American Aviation Inc.

The company will build a new plant for which ground has already been broken. Until it is completed about March 1, work will be carried on in a former automobile factory.

Doctor Urges Stutterers Be Exempt From Service

NEW YORK—Exemption from active military duty has been asked for the more than 1,000,000 stutterers in the United States. The request was made to the draft administration board by Dr. James S. Greene, medical director of the National Hospital for Speech Disorders.

"Under the normal pressure of everyday life," Dr. Greene wrote to Lt. Col. Lewis B. Hershey, acting director of the board, "the stutterer becomes so emotional and nervously disorganized that in many cases he cannot hold employment. Greater strain, such as active military duty imposes, would result in complete breakdown."

Mechanized Wedding Gives Modern Touch To Love's Old Story

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Hitler certainly started something when he sent his billowing, bellowing tanks rolling over France. It's the last word in wedding marches, for now we have the really modern touch to Love's old, old story, a mechanized wedding.

When Lieut. Joseph A. McChristian married the daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. James A. Van Fleet at the Post Chapel here, his outfit, the 67th Armored regiment, had an idea. They attended the wedding in armored tanks. A whole platoon of the rolling fortresses clanked up to the chapel and parked while the ceremony was being performed.

When the knot was tied securely enough to withstand any jolt, the bride and groom climbed aboard the lead tank and the others followed in what was probably the first mechanized wedding procession on record.

Army To Spend 41.81 Cents A Day Feeding 1 Conscript

WASHINGTON — The Army plans to spend 41.81 cents a day to feed the incoming trainees. And it expects to do it well on that amount due to shrewd buying in large quantities.

That price represents an increase over the last fiscal year, when only 40.61 cents was allotted for the three daily meals of regular army enlisted men.

Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, quartermaster general, explained that the rise ration costs is due to the mounting prices of food.

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Oil Hungry Germany-Italy-Japan Seek New Plan of Attack

Axis Powers Confer In Fateful Brenner Pass; Japan Threatens U.S.

With Japan's signature of the Axis-Japan Pact safely in his brief case, the Fuehrer of the German Empire hurried to fateful Brenner Pass Friday and talked for three hours with junior partner, Mussolini. There must have been much to talk about.

For one thing, the United States

cross the channel to claw scarlet streaks across the face of Germany and northern Italy.

What Napoleon's legions and the Spanish Armada failed to do, Hitler's juggernaut would attempt as soon as the dive bombers had given England a dose of the softening influence of civilization via bomber squadrons. The experience hardened England, had precisely the effect bombings by the same nation produced in Madrid on behalf of Senor Franco.

INVASION TIME PAST

Military experts were saying this week that the time for invasion of

Gibraltar with German backing (80,000 German troops are said to be in Spain now). Franco said he wanted to give wartorn Spain more time to recover from the bitter civil war which served as a proving ground for Italian, German and Russian weapons.

Italy said that Spain would be ready to enter the war when a favorable opportunity arose. That opportunity seemed to hinge on when Hitler ordered Franco to declare war.

The giant pincers movement contemplated by the Axis powers with

berment of Poland, Finland and Rumania, despite the often referred to Berlin-Moscow Axis and despite obvious cooperation between communists and Bundists in the United States to hamper aid to Britain, Russia probably gave the Axis more worry this week than the hard hitting RAF.

It was reported that Russia has a million troops massed on the border of Finland, a move which immobilizes a sizable portion of Hitler's Blitzkriegers.

The fact is, Russia and Germany do not trust each other. In the

tained a normal relationship with Russia, though neither approves that nation. In Washington conventions continued looking to a pact. In Moscow, Britain's Sir Stafford Cripps continued his year effort to reconcile the aims of despised "bourgeois" Britain and those of despised "proletariat" Russia. Russia's Ivan Maiski called frequently on the British foreign office pursuing the same theme.

Russia continued her enigmatic policy of saying nothing loud. Doubtless Russia, having no pathy for either side in what



1 BRITAIN	2 GIBRALTAR	3 SUEZ	4 BALKANS	5 RUSSIA	6 NEAR EAST	7 DAKAR	8 JAPAN	9 CHINA	10 INDO-CHINA
Whom the Axis powers would destroy	Which Spain may seek to win for the Axis	Main objective of Italy's Egyptian campaign	Possible pawns in the struggle of the powers	An unsolved enigma in European diplomacy	Whose oil fields may lure the Axis	African port where Britons and Frenchmen clashed	Allied to the Axis, moves to build a "New Order in Asia"	A military obstacle to Japan's expansion	Where Japan challenges America and Britain anew

was making rapid moves and was speaking out firmly like a man who has been watching a fight from the side lines for some time, getting madder and madder. For a time, the U. S. had merely muttered, but as fear mixed with anger produced a rising excitement, America began to fix limits and to declare as openly as diplomatic language permits that her sympathies were wholly with the underdog, Britain, in the melee, and that if the fight moved any nearer, America would have to do something about it.

Of course, America has not been just standing there holding Britain's coat. Our country has been shouting encouragement to Britain in a rising tone and has been rushing around finding bricks and clubs for sorely beset Britain to use against her assailants.

Many hundreds of millions of people owe their allegiance to the British government, but a glance at the map will indicate at once why Britain is having such a tough time with her Nazi-Fascist opponents. The Empire is scattered over the whole face of the earth. Therefore, the strategy of the would-be masters of Europe has been to threaten the heart of the Empire while attacking the lesser organs (See 1, map).

COOKING UP A SCHEME

At Brenner Pass, the German and Italian chefs were ready to cook up an entirely new broth, according to all reports. The confident tone last summer had been that Britain would fall according to Hitler's time schedule, just as France, the Lowlands and Norway fell and others before them. The invincible German Army would march through London on a day predicted in Nazi plans.

But the progress of conquest which had been keyed to rising crescendo, somehow failed to achieve its climax. Parts of London were bloody shambles, the industrial area of the Midlands was pockmarked with superbombs, but the British lion still lashed his tail with fury, roared defiance and even reached a powerful paw a-

Britain this year is past, that the war must of necessity last through the winter with neither side gaining the advantage.

Hence the conversation at Brenner Pass.

The best informed aligned themselves with military experts to predict that Germany would go south for the winter, south to the Mediterranean. Reports of 350,000 German soldiers practicing invasion tactics in Norway, notwithstanding, it was predicted that Hitler would abandon any thought of invading England, would undertake instead to assume direction of the military campaign initiated by Mussolini against Suez, a job which many said he felt he could not trust Mussolini to accomplish, despite odds of four to one against the British.

The British reported this week that German officers had taken over direction of the Suez venture, which statement may have been a propaganda assertion since the British have been at pains to poke fun at the Italian military forces.

Still a least nominally in command of the quarter million splendidly equipped Italian soldiers squatting at Sidi Barrani, Egypt, was able desert soldier General Graziani. But the Italians loudly protested they had no intention of going farther into Egypt than Sidi Barrani, in spite of their repeated assertions in the past that their objective is the Suez.

DIDN'T MEAN IT

This week's explanation from Gayda, authoritative Italian spokesman editor, was to the effect that Italy merely established an outpost in Sidi Barrani to guard against an attack on Libya by the British. The explanation is without logic since Britain with only about 100,000 troops would hardly commit the military error of attacking the powerful Italian Army well based in Libya. (See 3, map).

Conversations through the week between German Ribbentrop and Spanish Suner brought the statement that Spain will not enter the war at present for the purpose of assaulting

main objectives, Gibraltar and Suez, to bottle up the British Mediterranean fleet appeared to be postponed while Germany and Italy discussed the manner in which they might attack Suez. Most military experts say that Gibraltar can be taken, or at least is a perfectly feasible operation due to the Spanish leaning toward the Axis. But Suez, they say, is another matter. (See 2 and 3, map).

COMPLICATING FACTORS

The complicating factors which make Suez a dangerous venture for Hitler & Co. are numerous. (1) The powerful British fleet is more than a match for that of Italy, which has constantly avoided a fight. The British fleet would not only hamper transport of Axis troops to Africa. It would hamper land operations as well. Not a single important British base in the Mediterranean has been taken or rendered ineffective, despite the air superiority of the Italian arms.

(2) An attempt by Germany to send large forces through the Balkans would meet as many enemies as friends and would undoubtedly bring additional nations into the war. Greece and Turkey are pro-British and Turkey has said she would not remain out of the fight if an attack is made in Syria. The position of Yugoslavia is unpredictable, but if the country got enough military support to remove fear of nearby Italy, Yugoslavia would doubtless join Britain. (See 4, map).

RUSSIA GREAT ENIGMA

(3) Probably the chief cause for hesitation on the part of Germany was the great enigma of Europe and Asia, the vast, sprawling Union of the Soviets. (See 5, map.) This week, Russia was the only world power whose place in the brewing world war was not certain.

Despite the non-aggression pact between Russia and Germany, a pact which nearly gagged junior Axis partner, Red hating Italy, despite the obvious cooperation between Germany and Russia in the dismem-

Caucasus are many hundreds of thousands of Red troops also looking with alert eye at what may happen to the South, in oil rich Iraq (See 6, map.) now become almost a military necessity to oil poor Germany and Italy.

Red troops are in Bessarabia, recently sliced from shrinking Rumania. They could be used to cut the Danube, now dotted with barges carrying oil to Germany. They could be used to aid the Turks in thwarting Italy's march on Suez; and beyond Suez, on Iraq.

NUDGES JAPAN

Furthermore, Russia stretching its great bulk across the largest continent, Asia, nudged tiny Japan, newest Axis partner, hardly more than an office boy in Hitler & Co. (See 8, map.) Japan, with her back turned to Russia and her hands reaching far out to grasp the rich Indies from Indo-China (See 10, map.) still kept a badly needed army in Manchukuo against the possibility they would be needed to fend off a Red army based on Siberia and outer Mongolia.

There was an indecent scramble of the anti-comintern Axis nations to protest undying respect and cordiality for Russia this week, for Russia occupied the position usually held by Britain, a position near the fulcrum of the scales. Russia might, by throwing her weight to the Axis, make possible the disintegration of the Red hated British Empire.

On the other hand, Russia might join with Britain and wreck the grandiose schemes of the conquerors of Europe, forcing either a long drawn out stand-off or victory for Britain.

Hence, Japan, which fears Russia and hates communism, bowed and scraped and offered a friendly hand to her neighbor this week. Italy swallowed hard and said that Russia is to be accorded her proper sphere in the division of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Italians detest Russia even more than do the Japs.

Britain and America, well on the way toward close cooperation, main-

constantly refers to as an "imperialistic war," awaits the time when other great powers, having destroyed each other, Russia may spread communism to the four corners of earth.

The Axis powers, singleminded following the policy of cutting disorganized opponents one at a time, hoped Russia would stay out of war long enough to permit them to mangle the British Empire, which they might dismember Soviet Union at their leisure.

Ironically, Britain was in position of fighting for both Russia and the United States, by the one and without the aid of armed forces from the other.

Japan, still busily nibbling morsels from the body of huge China, to deliver the death stroke through Indo-China. Chungking was still away and inaccessible except by Japanese planes, but the Japs cut the Indo-China arms route, one of the vital arteries leading to China's heart, confidently expecting to use the French colony as a base for another operation designed to cut the second artery, the Burmese road, closed by Britain a little over two months ago. Britain announced she would reopen the road, but brought a torrent of bitter criticism from militarily strong but economically weak Japan.

MATERIAL FROM RUSSIA

The third and last artery of the long caravan route into China is the long caravan route into China from Russia. When that route is cut, then Japan may say with surety that the China incident is closed so fully. But that artery may never be severed, for it is as hard to cut as is Chungking itself and by the time a Japanese army is striking distance, a Russian army may be there to dispute the way. Japan had good reason for offering peace offers to Russia this week. As France was squeezed between Germany on the North and Italy on the South; so Japan was squeezed by the powerful Russia. (Continued on Page 15)



FINAL INSTRUCTIONS—to Cadet C. W. Countz are given by his instructor, 2nd Lieut. D. K. Bennett. Next view shows the student flyer on the line with a fellow cadet, Frank Craig, Jr., in the cockpit. The students "swap" time during instrument flying as a safeguard.

Countz grew husky tossing grapefruit cases in Rio Grande packing sheds, keeps fit by swimming in San Antonio's sparkling pools. At right, Countz, unlike some college students, is allowed to own a car. He is reading a letter from the girl (who lives in Brownsville).

C. W. Countz, Kelly Field Flying Cadet, is Preparing to Stitch on His Wings

By R. H. Williams, Jr.

SAN ANTONIO — Earning your wings is no mass-production job if you ask Cadet C. W. Countz, who got his first glimpse of a pilot's cockpit on March 27 and still has weeks to go. Sporting with fifty-eight other rookies, Countz weathered the twelve-week primary training course at Dallas Aviation school, where Major Long's paring knife trimmed the class to thirty-two.

Ten weeks basic training at Randolph field, West Point of the Air, left him and twenty-nine other classmates all in the running ("Walking on air" quote buoyant Countz). All thirty-two are nearing the half-way mark their course at Kelly.

The job is plenty stiff all along the line, Countz admits; but figures show that if you make the first two hurdles you're pretty sure to reach the finish line. For example, of Countz's class number 211 (known as G-40) who began advanced flying at Kelly in August, not a man has washed out. Approximately three thousand two hundred flying hours without a mentionable crack-up!

World War fliers, who saw buddies wash up with demoralizing frequency, look twice at such figures and appreciate the progress of aviation, the thoroughness of 1940 U. S. Army training.

Countz, now flying AT-6's and C-1's (AT for advanced training; C for basic combat), did his first cross-country last week; is taking up formation flying this week; expects to ditch on his uniform (now being made in anticipation) the silver braided wings of a pilot sometime in November, at which time he will become second lieutenant in the reserve with automatic call to active duty.

Big-time stuff — the spectacular stunts of knights of the air—will be in with assignment to a pursuit or interceptor squadron, where flying steps up to three-fifty and four

Benning Plans Buildings, Sewage Plant, Beacon

FORT BENNING, Ga.—A number of construction jobs to provide new training facilities and better housing conditions are contemplated at this camp, it was announced by Lt. Col. James R. Alfante, post quartermaster.

Plans have been made for the construction of a sewage treatment plant, a radio beacon at Lawson Field, and new barracks will also be built to house an additional tank battalion designated to be added to the Armored Division upon arrival.

Col. Alfante said work on 62 buildings that will furnish classroom facilities for the Infantry School would be started within a few days.

Union Center, Ind. To Get New Ammunition Plant

WASHINGTON—The War Department announces that Union Center, Indiana, has been selected as the site for one of the new ammunition plants.

The plant will employ about 6,000 personnel.

Increase Crockett Force

GALVESTON—Considerable increase in troops stationed at Fort Crockett was predicted by Mayor Morris. He said the post would become one of the important coastal artillery and harbor defense training centers of the nation.

Most Recruits Want To See Service At Foreign Posts

EL PASO, Tex.—Recruiting officers at Fort Bliss are inclined to believe that the latest volunteers are afflicted with the wanderlust. Or maybe 1940 is the year to travel. Or, oh, well—perhaps it's just the weather...

Anyway, the majority of new recruits have expressed a desire to serve in foreign climes rather than at a post near home. Many youths from El Paso want to go to Honolulu or China or Puerto Rico. Hardly any of them want to stay at Fort Bliss.

This innate wanderlust has also hurt the recruiting business. Officers said they're having difficulty filling quotas in local units because they can't promise foreign service to all who ask for it.

Texasans want to go to Honolulu. Do the Hawaiians want to come to Texas? They probably do. It's a vicious circle.

Plans for Gigantic Road Development Program To Meet Military Needs Awaited by Commander-in-chief

WASHINGTON—Road-building has been a major military consideration since the time ancient warriors first matched wits and brawn in attempts to establish or protect national boundaries. Military leaders today are not overlooking the importance of highways over which to move troops and supplies.

And so we soon shall have the 1941 prospectus of arterial highways which proponents believe may one day help America to hurl back warlike invasion. The document, expected to be in President Roosevelt's hands shortly, is said to bristle with superdefense plans. Civic authorities have joined with military experts in working out the details and suggestions contemplating a program to prepare 75,000 miles of existing key roads and 1,800 bridges for mass movement of ponderous mechanized and motorized troop units and supply trains at top speed in times of emergency.

The big job is to be undertaken by the WPA. John M. Carmody, administrator of the organization, has been in conference with War and Navy Department officials, the Public Roads Administration and with State highway departments in preparing the prospectus.

Pershing Planned It

Aides of the WPA administrator disclosed that the highway plan contemplates vitalization of the historic "Pershing map" of 1922. This was the first National planning of a system of national defense highways by military experts, headed by the World War commander of the American Expeditionary Force.

The plan calls for reconditioning strategic stretches of road surfacing and strengthening bridges in the areas affected. Also contemplated is the construction of 3,112 miles of new roads within and leading to military establishments and industrial centers. Military conditioning of roads will be financed, Carmody said, from \$259,195,000 of federal-aid funds which Congress made available until the close of the 1943 fiscal year plus State funds contributed on a dollar-for-dollar basis. The new road work, which will be asked of the Work Projects Administration, is expected to cost about \$202,000,000.

Some idea of the gigantic proportions of the highway undertaking is seen in the estimate that several hundred thousand WPA workers would be employed on the arterial highway between New York and Chicago alone.

War Department officials have found in the inadequate highways of the Nation a situation akin to that faced by the airports when heavy planes came into use. The present highways will hardly bear the ordinary traffic, not to speak of heavy super war machines. Engineers point out that even farm tractors must be barred from ordinary paved roads, and that the Army is called upon to move tanks and other heavy motorized equipment in emergencies, it must have highways that will bear the traffic.

20th FA Fire Real Shells; End "Dry" Firing Drill

FORT BENNING, Ga.—After weeks of "dry" firing and station drill, gun crews of the newly formed 20th Field Artillery held their first real firing practice on the artillery range last week.

Under the command of Maj. Lawrence E. Heyduck, the regiment unlimbered its 155mm. Howitzers, loaded the 95-pound projectiles and fired the initial 40 rounds. The men have long been eager to try their hand on the big six-inch field pieces with actual service ammunition.

Churchill Kin Joins Up

EAST ST. LOUIS—Eugene Winston Churchill, 19, third cousin of Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, has enlisted here in the U. S. Air Corps. Young Churchill has been assigned to Puerto Rico.

Plane Award To Douglas

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced this week that the National Defense Advisory Commission had cleared a contract award to the Douglas Aircraft Co., Santa Monica, Calif., for a consignment of airplanes to cost \$37,462,121.97.

Camouflage Men Are Full Of Tricks, The Rascals

ACT 1, SCENE 1: Camouflage Headquarters, Fort Belvoir, Va.

A bunch of the boys are sitting around whittling or something. Enter COLONEL.

Colonel: "Ah. Good morning, men. I trust you have something a little bit screwier than usual to show me this morning. How are you all, anyhow?"

Men: "Very fine, Colonel."

Col.: "I dessay. I dessay. Now, what is this? By George, it looks EXACTLY like a 105! How in the world did you do it?"

Men: "Uh. IT IS a 105, sir."

Col.: "What's that? What's that? By George I won't stand for it. Get me some camouflage men!" (Stamps out. Immediate vicinity quivers.)

Any trainee or Guardsman who considers himself a cross between an imaginative artist and a pack mule may be able to detach himself from the routine duties of soldiering and enter the Army's camouflage corps. Of course, he'll still have to carry a pack and march, but anything for art, hey, boys?

Colonel: "Well, men, I suppose you know what the Army expects of you. Besides marching 20 miles a day with the other troops, you've got to induce batteries to set up flat-top nets at night. In between time, you'll be dazzle-painting tanks. When your'e not firing the guns or guiding a platoon, you'll have to hunt lost details who have gotten themselves so well camouflaged that no one can find them. If you have any spare time after you get to bed you can whip up a couple yard's of sniper's veil that won't tangle the bolt action of a rifle. Now (leers), is there anyone who doesn't fancy the job?"

Small voice: "Me."

Col.: "Who are you?"

S. V.: "I used to be a taxi driver in Brooklyn. The guy back there says this was gonna be a tank company."

Col.: "GEROUTTA HERE! Comp'y dismissed for three seconds."

Those who are especially urged to volunteer for

camouflage work are the Hollywood property and makeup men. Such men are thought to have keen eyes for the appearance of objects. Once they are taught whether the object is to be seen through a pair of binoculars from the ground or from an airplane camera above, they can somehow put together something that will resemble that object or something that will make that object resemble something else or nothing at all, as you will.

As YOU will, too, sir. Does that make sense? Well, what's the difference; let's get on with the play.

Colonel: "Ah. Good morning, men. How did you leave Hollywood?"

Men: "Happily, sir."

Col.: "T'be sure, t'be sure. What is that can of beans doing on the gun mount? Take it off at once!"

Men: "That is no can of beans, sir. That is a 105."

Col.: "EXTRA! Wdny! And very good, too."

Men: "How do you like this one, Colonel?"

Col.: "Bless me! It's Hedy Lamarr."

Men (modestly): "Thank you, Colonel. But it's really the old grease trap fixed up with a new paint job. We thought the enemy might get lonesome some day."

Col.: "Of cuss. I see your point. But really, gentlemen, do you think it's necessary to transplant an entire grove of oaks merely to hide a little trench mortar like that one over there?" (He points, which is not polite.)

Men (simpering): "That is no grove of oaks, Colonel. That is a painted scene."

Col.: "Oh."

Can you imagine the Colonel being at a loss for words? While he is sulking in the corner, why don't you apply to the War Department or Fort Belvoir, Va., and become a good camouflage man like the Hollywood experts?

Perhaps you will be very useful to your country some day, even if you merely sit beside a French 75, holding a fish net over its muzzle.

Mothers Can Rest Assured Boys Will Keep Warm

WASHINGTON—Soldiers in the new defense Army likely won't need to slip newspapers into their bed covering to keep warm when the weather gets blustery and chilly. The War Department has announced that by Nov. 1 one cotton comforter, besides two blankets, will be available for each enlisted man and for the National Guard in Federal service when quartered in barracks and in permanent and semipermanent camps. It hopes to have at least one new uniform for each draftee, too.

Benning's Books Travel

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Twelve mobile libraries are now serving the numerous and widely scattered organizations on the Fort Benning reservation.

The mobile units and the post's main library are operated under the direction of Maj. Truman C. Thorson, post athletic and recreation officer, who is assisted by Sgt. Jim Chamberlain.

Nothing to It

FORT DEVENS STREAMLINED. TURNS OUT SOLDIER A MONTH —Headline in Boston Eve. Trans.

What a wonderful thing is American speed! It can make a plant sing, Building things that we need:

Blankets and bindles,
Silk thread and spindles,
Mattresses, gunsights,
Lanterns, and searchlights,
Typewriter ribbons,
Fair exhibitions,
Overcoats, tractors,
Many more factors
Needed in warfare—
Any old blitz guerre.

We can turn out a man in a month, by gum! Cheese it, Adolf, Here we come.

—Tony March

INCREASE BASIC SCHOOL CLASS MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The October 15 class for basic training at the Southeast Air Corps Training Center will be increased from 175 to 200 cadets.

Rifle and Pistol Ranges Suggested For Parks

CLEVELAND—A proposal that rifle and pistol ranges be established in public parks was made during the recent convention of the American Institute of Park Executives.

Mr. L. H. Weir, who suggested the idea, asserted Germany's national youth organization was based on physical training such as could be offered in American parks.

Enlarge Bolling Field

WASHINGTON—The War Department plans to enlarge Bolling Field to quarter a personnel of 1750 men, almost double its present size.

An appropriation of \$695,250 has been made for construction of 11 barracks, a post hospital, infirmary, recreation center, two mess halls and two large warehouses.

Few Draftees To Be Called

DENVER—Only about 1 per cent of the 150,000 who will register for the draft in Colorado will be called this year, Brig. Gen. H. H. Richardson reported this week.

Army Times

National Weekly Newspaper for the United States Army.
Published by the Army Times Publishing Company, Daily News Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Editors: Ray Hoyt, Don Mace, Melvin Ryder.

6¢ Per Copy — \$2.00 Per Year

Vol. 1, No. 8 October 5, 1940

'Keenly Aware'

In his instructions to Army commanders regarding morale, instructions characterized by vigor and breadth of vision, the Chief of Staff writes:

"The Army is keenly aware of its responsibilities and is determined to make the tour of service of the citizen-soldiers not only a vital contribution to the security of this country in the present emergency, but an equally important contribution in the development of better citizenship. The individual soldier should profit greatly from his training experience."

General Marshall is aware that the comparatively small Army of Regulars is going to face a tremendous problem in attempting to assimilate rapidly and smoothly more than twice its number in partly trained and wholly untrained men. There is danger of submerging the Regulars in the tide of rookies with a consequent destruction of the excellent morale of the Regulars, painstakingly fostered over a period of years.

At this critical period of the Army's history, the Army's Chief reminds the Army commanders that "the establishment and maintenance of high morale and the immediate creation of conditions fostering good morale are among the first and most vital functions of command."

To put into practice his own instructions, he has caused to be set up in the War Department a morale division with cash provided to buy recreation equipment. He has used his personal influence to get leaders of civic organizations to do what they can to provide normal social activities for soldiers in the communities near the cantonments.

These steps are important, but movies and athletic equipment do not build morale. They only guard against the enemies of morale such as, for instance, boredom.

Morale is the lifeblood of an organization. Considering it in this light, recreation facilities are like the white corpuscles. They attack certain forms of infection. This function is vital, but cannot be properly called the process of creating new blood.

Regulations cover the subject of morale pretty thoroughly, but perhaps it might be worthwhile to summarize in a sentence the basis of morale.

"Morale of any Army unit is based on the general feeling among soldiers in the unit that the man at the head of the unit is worthy of being their leader, that he is able, firm, just and well intentioned toward them."

The leader of the unit may be a general officer, a colonel, a sergeant or a private first class. It does not matter. Upon him will chiefly depend the morale of his unit, that is, the morale of the U. S. Army from him down.

Leavening the coming peacetime Army with the morale of America's small, efficient peacetime force presents a great challenge to the Regulars. The degree of success achieved will indicate how wisely the unit leaders have been chosen.

American Blitz

When the President, as Commander-in-Chief, ordered about 400 American warbirds to converge on the new Washington airport in a swift, startling and unexpected aerial review, he gave both Washingtonians and the nation a well-staged thrill.

The arrival of the 240 Army and 165 Naval planes in formation flying at varied heights, speeds and directions brought a gasp from the watching crowds. To the great credit of the Army and Navy wings, no accident marred the proceedings. Anyone who has ever been in a plane knows what a miracle of skill and coordination occurs each time intricate aerial maneuvers on that scale are successfully carried out.

Doubtless the President had in mind giving dramatic reassurance to the American people that the armed forces of the nation are no amateurs and that when the nation has completed its rearming, America can face any possibility of attack with complete confidence.

We think that not enough such military shows are staged.

In these days of vast military operations which are being carried on

America and Japan Eye Singapore

The noisy Italian press shouted warnings at America this week. So did the newspapers in Spain. Both were very much exercised about Anglo-American cooperation. Both warned that the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis might consider America's aid to Britain and pact with Canada as an act of war.

The lone bear, Russia, grumbled ideologically that the U. S. is entering another imperialistic war on the side of Britain.

Japan, nation most affected by the recent British-American scheme of cooperation, joint use of Pacific bases, spoke cautiously. For at Cleveland, in one of the strongest declarations of foreign policy made in recent years, Under-Secretary of State Sumner Wells, in a forecast of things to come, said that the U. S. will not retreat from its traditional policy of free trade and that we are preparing for "any eventualities."

Public demand for more aid for Britain increased in intensity. Spurred by that demand and by its own judgment that increased aid to Britain means more time in which to prepare the nation's defenses, the government of the United States hewed to the policy line of all possible aid short of war to Britain and let the chips fall where they would.

Britain has already offered to America the use of her \$150,000,000 naval and air stronghold at Singapore, is very anxious for Uncle Sam to accept her hospitality there. For Singapore is like a drawn bow with no arrow fixed. Britain cannot spare from the Mediterranean enough heavy naval units to outface Japan and thwart her Netherlands East Indies ambitions. Every ship is needed to aid the small British land force which stands between Nazi-backed Italy's advance on the Suez.

American battleships would make

of Singapore a powerful offensive weapon sufficient, both Britons and Americans believe, to make Japan think twice before trying to extend her conquests south.

From what can be guessed by following public declarations in the U. S., the government contemplates offering resistance in other form than the usual protests, if Japan indicates any designs on Singapore. That well-fortified bit of land, somewhat like the Sudetenland little Maginot line, must be defended. Otherwise, the conquest of the Indies by Japan would be comparatively simple.

To defend it, the U. S. would have to send its fleet in the event Japan moves south from now occupied Indo-China.

Japan has a face-saving out in case American battleships look too dangerous. She has merely to stick to her avowed intention of using Indo-China merely as a route for her attack on China. The U. S. does not approve Japan's attack on China or the Indo-China occupation, but is unlikely to go to war about it, might go to war, if Japan moves to menace American trade interests in the Indies.

America now leaves no doubt as to her position regarding the "War of Aggression." America's sympathy is with Britain and every possible bit of war materiel which can be spared will be sent to bolster Britain against the Nazi-Fascist attack.

That course may lead to American entrance into the war. But in the last Gallup poll, 52 per cent of the American people said, according to Prof. Gallup, that they favored all possible aid to Britain, "even if it leads to war."

America has become convinced that for the present, at least, her future is inextricably bound up with that of Britain.

Hewing to the Line



Letter

Editor, ARMY TIMES,

I have read the Army Times with great interest since it has been coming to this office and will be glad to see items on this Corps Area in future issues.

G. R. Carpenter
Major G. S. C.
A. C. of S., G-2

Call For a Johnny With a Gun

NEW YORK—The Army will have to compose its own "K-K-Katy" in 1940. Tin Pan Alley has got the glooms.

The men who make the songs of this nation and let the others make the laws have dark spots dangling in front of their faces. And these spots bear no resemblance to a lively score sheet. They look more like German parachutists.

For the boys have got the willies, says Don Voorhees, who has been psychoanalyzing the alley, a

fertile field for Freudians if there ever was one."

There's not a single "Good Morning, Mr. Zip-Zip-Zip" in the fall crop of ditties, says he.

"In the World War," Don remarks, "the songs were light-hearted and gay things like 'Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning.' We went into the last war supremely confident about the outcome. Now there is a grim note to the numbers which are about to be published."

BETWEEN THE COVERS



A MAN NAMED GRANT, by Helen Todd; Houghton-Mifflin. N. Y.; 594 pages and index; \$3.50

At Shiloh, while Grant was absent from his command, Johnston crept up on the Union Army and swept it from the field. By the time Grant arrived his force was scattered and it was only by superhuman work that he turned a rout into a stalemate. But it was a victory for the Confederates.

Grant's star had not yet risen high and Northern newspapers, as

in Europe on such a scale that they defy adequate description, Americans living fortunately in a continent where such operations have not heretofore been necessary, are likely to ask themselves the question, "What could we do, if we were attacked on such a scale?" The answer, coming from the common citizen is often, "We should be helpless."

President Roosevelt's airshow is an effective answer to such not entirely groundless fears. It gives exciting point to the belief held by those who know America best, that American genius, resources and latent skill make this country the most powerful on earth and that at long last we are started toward realizing our possibilities in the game of destruction which may perhaps be thrust upon us.

Besides being good exercise in aerial maneuvers, the show sent every spectator away with a reinforced belief that the Germans are not the only ones who can fly, that they are not the only ones who have a genius for organization on a grand scale, that they are not the only ones who have powerful instruments of defense and offense. "If we can do it on that scale," reasons the average citizen, "we can do it on any scale. So let's be about it."

The airshow was a good thing for the Army and the Navy. It would be a good thing to have more of them for all branches of the armed services. If possible they should be as well staged as that one.

they were always ready to do throughout his career, chose him to be the goat. They released a flood of invective on the "drunken, unreliable" commander. Washington officials urged Lincoln to remove him from command.

"I can't spare this man," the President said. "He fights."

It might almost be said that during the first three years of the war, Grant was the only Union general who was fighting.

After Fort Henry came Donelson, and the Tennessee river was open to traffic. After Shiloh and Corinth came Memphis and the long, technically brilliant siege of Vicksburg. The Mississippi was open, the South's western supply lines cut.

Grant had made the moves and won the victories that foredoomed the Confederate defeat, yet there was something about this quiet man who could fling 10,000 men to annihilation and yet weep for a wounded trooper, that would never permit the people to make him a popular hero. His men respected and trusted him implicitly, but they never loved him. Lesser generals like Thomas and McClellan could lose battles and retain the devotion of their commands. This man who never lost, remained unapproachable.

Behind this grand and moving story, as Miss Todd tells it, is another story, a story about two Titans, one destined to destroy the other—Grant and Lee.

While Grant was overcoming the West, Lee appeared in the East and began the defense of Richmond that came to be known as the Seven Days. He sent McClellan reeling northward. Pope replaced him and was destroyed at Second Bull Run. There was no defeating this man Lee, said officers who had tried it, and there was something of monumental awe in their voices.

"No commander's that good," said Ulysses flatly. "Only sometimes his men think he is, and that's when the trouble comes."

When Grant struck southward from Washington in his eastern campaign, the battle between these two men began and it was not to end until Lee acknowledged defeat at Appomattox. The legend of this campaign—the blackbearded man who fought and fought every hour and every day and would not be

Hip Shots

The fall of Gibraltar would be a catastrophe to the American Insurance companies who publish pictures of it on their literature as a symbol of their impregnability.

A U. S. Army officer married last week and rode home from the ceremony with his wife in an armored tank. "Thanks for the ride."

There is a reported shortage of uniforms to meet the big demand of 400,000 selected soldiers in November and December. Some of the Selectees will be just suited.

Hitler has aroused a great deal of resentment but probably no group bears him more ill will than the people who publish maps.

If you think your lot is hard, consider the poor guy we know who is going to be a buck while his wife, a nurse, is commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant.

Corporal Barmaster's claim to a new "secret weapon" for holding up the C. O. for a leave turns out to be the old one, the grandmother with nine lives. But he shows a new technique in using it. Sorry. He wouldn't explain.

stopped, and of the other, the tall man with the grey beard who watched his outnumbered force diminished day by day, yet who outmaneuvered the Federals until there was no more room to move—a study in blue and grey and red that has seldom been surpassed in history or fiction.

Miss Todd writes of men and war as few men are capable of writing. You will not find statistics nor unessential philosophies in this book. It is history that moves like a grand novel, the story of a great man who did not always know that he was great, the tale of a village clerk who became the President of the United States—put there by forces he was not always cognizant of. His years and mistakes as President are sympathetically told in this book, but Grant as general is the man who impresses you with true greatness.

The Mess Line

A private was detailed as orderly at the General's reception. "The ain't much to do," the sergeant explained to him. "All you gotta is stand at the door and call officers' names as they come in." "That's a swell detail, sergeant," the private beamed. "I've been waiting to call some of those birds names for a long time."

The cavalry recruit had just been tossed off his horse. The sergeant pulled up his mount and said in a kindly way that sergeant's had "Jones, your system may be excellent and all that; but in this outfit we prefer that you dismount according to regulations."

Sergeant Major Blank as ever read a disciplinary as ever read a recruit, finally retired. Two comrades who had known the sergeant major for a long time were commending.

"What's he going to do now?" of them asked.

"He has a place up in Maine so where and is going to grow roses." "But will roses grow up there?" "They'd better grow."

RIGHT ANSWER
It was a very rainy Spring. The company streets of an isolated place were flooded. In desperation the O. sent the following wire to superior officer at GHQ:

"Four feet of water standing camp area. We are catching bass from porch of officers' quarters. What shall I do?"
And the answer came back:
"Discharge all men under six feet, six inches. Save mess of for my next trip out there."

"Does the chaplain ever preach the same sermon twice?"
"Sure, but he hollers in different places."

LIZZIE NEEDS A PILOT
A raft of kids is all that's left to Lizzie Ann McChipper; Each new Captain of her soul Turns out to be a Skipper.

An erratic recruit at Tacoma Had a very peculiar aroma: He would sit on a chair And break eggs in his hair, For their soothing effect on his dome-a.

An untutored young plebe at West Point Was exceedingly apt to say "Joint" When he asked how he fared. His professor declared: "I fear you'll be leaving joint."

Old Lady: "And how were you wounded?"
Veteran: "By a shell."
Old Lady: "Did it explode?"
Veteran: "Of course not. It exploded up close and bit me."

Doctor: "Does that top sergeant still run a temperature?"
Nurse: "Don't be silly, doctor. Every soldier in my ward runs temperature."

VETS OF 1898 CELEBRATE
SAN ANTONIO—Members of First Regiment of California observed the 42d anniversary of the Spanish American war here last

Why America Must Build An Army Explained By College President

Thoughtful people among the nation's leaders all over the country are attempting to reason out just what it is we are excited about. There is the menace of war which most of us realize. But just why are we menaced by Germany and why do we feel the danger so keenly that we are rushing pell mell to build, to construct, to organize, to coordinate, to train and generally to turn the country into a vast unified defense machine?

Some of the answers to these questions are contained in the very thoughtful letter published below, sent originally to the New York "Times" by Ernest H. Wilkins, President of Oberlin College.

The letter follows:
To the Editor of
The New York Times:

Now that the Selective Training and Service Act has been passed, it is very much to be desired that the processes of registration and training and service which are so soon to be set in motion should receive the highest possible degree of acceptance and support, not only from those who have favored the act hitherto, but also from those who have been doubtful, or have opposed it.

In the hope, therefore, that considerations which have weighed with me may weigh with others, I seek this opportunity of stating the line of reasoning which has led me to support the act, despite its undeniably heavy cost in human time and dislocation.

My major premise is that we should do everything we can, short of the sacrifice of our freedom and our integrity to avoid becoming involved in war.

My next point is that there is grave danger at the present time that if Germany defeats Great Britain, she will proceed to operations in the Western Hemisphere which would involve us in war — unless Germany is convinced that such operations would be likely to be unsuccessful.

AIMS AT WORLD CONQUEST

My belief that Germany would so act rests mainly on repeated statements by Hitler and other German leaders indicating that Germany is resolved to win domination of the world—including, specifically, the United States. These statements, which are to be found in two books by Hermann Rauschning, "The Revolution of Nihilism" and "The Voice of Destruction," are confirmed by the ruthless and expansive temper of Germany as reported by Otto Tolischus in his book "They Want War," and are confirmed still more impressively and terribly by the ruthless expansion which is already taking place in Europe.

The menace seems now to be more immediate than ever in view of the statement made in the Senate on Aug. 24 by Senator Gibson of Vermont that: "In Dakar, Africa, with the use of slave labor he (Hitler) is causing to be constructed one of the largest airports known to the world—Dakar, Africa, but some five hours by air from South America."

Nor is the Nazi menace merely the ordinary menace of war, bad as that would be; it is the menace of an enslavement which would be infinitely worse than war. Nazi enslavement, like war, would take its toll—it has taken its toll elsewhere—in murder and in torture. It would poison life—as it has done elsewhere—in its suppression of all the values that really make life worth while. It would destroy all freedom—freedom of worship, to assemble, to write, to speak—and would put in its place a brutish conformity which could only be carried on, so long as the man retained any vestige of his individual dignity, by such process of constant pretense as would make even of itself a sordid continuous lie.

LAUDS SELECTIVE SERVICE

My next point is that we ought therefore to do all we can to convince Germany that operations undertaken in the Western Hemisphere would be likely to be unsuccessful, and that leads me directly to the conclusion that we have done well in adopting our Selective Training and Service Act. For the adoption of that act serves notice that we are ready not only to spend billions of dollars for defense (a fact which by itself would mean relatively little to Germany), but that we are both resolute and ready to bring into action, in case of need, as much of our man power as may be necessary. This, I believe—assuming that the plan is carried out heartily and efficiently—will serve to impress and deter Germany as nothing else could do.

I believe, accordingly, that without the present plan a Germany

67th Armored Regiment Has Organization Day Ceremony at Benning

FORT BENNING, Ga.—A special program commemorating the baptism of fire which the parent organization received 22 years ago and also the date of the regiment's arrival at its new location in the Harmony Church area here, was held by the 67th Armored Regiment (medium tanks) Sept. 28.

On that day in 1918 heavy tank battalions of the U. S. Army went into action in the Somme area, and as a direct descendant of these battalions the 67th annually observes Sept. 28 as its Organization Day.

Exercises began with the presentation of colors to the regiment by Company F, and were highlighted with brief talks by Lt. Col. Douglas T. Greene, regimental commander; Col. George S. Patton, 2nd Armored Brigade commander, and Lt. Col. Roger B. Harrison, 2nd Battalion commander.

77th Division Veterans Still Willing to Fight for U. S. If They Are Needed

NEW YORK—Veterans over the draft age pledged their willingness to fight again for the ideals for which their comrades died, at Gold Star Mothers Day ceremonies held in Central Park. The service was held under the auspices of the 77th Division Assn.

While the veterans were making their pledge, Mrs. Julia Zimmerman, president of the organization, said in a message that mothers of America pray that we "live in peace with all men and all nations."

The program in the park followed a parade up Fifth Avenue by the veterans of the 77th Division, AEF. They were led by a detachment of the famous Lost Battalion.

Fifty Gold Star Mothers were present. Jacob Simonson, president of the veterans association, said:

"Most of use are over the draft age, but we are willing to go back again if our country calls. We are still willing today, Jew, Protestant, and Catholic, to serve our country and our God until our days are through."

victorious over Britain would probably have attacked us, directly or indirectly; and that now, if the plan is carried out heartily and efficiently, she will probably refrain from such attack.

This seems to me to be the gist of the matter, but there are a few other points that I should like to discuss briefly.

The act has been opposed as involving a program, of "peacetime compulsory service." What it actually involves is a program of emergency service. If the proposal had been for the establishment of compulsory military training as a permanent and normal part of the American system, I for one should have opposed it as strongly as I could. But it is not that. It is a program for an emergency. The act itself carries an expiration date. It is a program proposed in the face of a particular menace, with the purpose of preventing the development of that menace.

TRAINING REQUIRES TIME

Some of the opponents of the act have said: "Conscription in time of war would be all right; but conscription in time of peace won't do." Those who take this point of view seem to me to neglect entirely the necessity of training before one is forced to fight. Under modern conditions, and particularly in view of the mechanized character of modern warfare, you cannot equip a man to take his part efficiently unless you give him at least a year's training. If, then, you do not have emergency training, where are you if war is forced upon you? You cannot very well say to the enemy: "All right, we'll fight you back, but please wait for a year until we have trained men!"

What you are really doing, if you refuse emergency training in the face of a serious menace, is to condemn hundreds of thousands of raw recruits to the possibility of having to make a suicidal attempt to fight without preparation; and to condemn the country to the possibility of having a hopelessly inefficient defense to put against a terribly efficient adversary using the most modern arms.



SAN FRANCISCO ARMY AND NAVY CLUB—presented a bronze plaque to the Army Transport, "Hunter Liggett," Sept. 5. Picture above shows (l to r) Col. J. H. Mellon, QMC, Fort Mason; Col. R. S. Pratt, FA, Fort Mason; Capt. Lewis Mesherly, USA, (rtd); Mrs. J. H. Mellon; Maj. J. P. Crehan, FA, "Hunter Liggett" C. O. of Troops; L. C. Fordyce, Master, "Hunter Liggett." Lower picture, taken on deck of transport, shows, front row (l to r) Major Crehan; Colonel Mellon; Mr. Robert H. Wylie; Captain Mesherly; Mrs. Mellon; Colonel Pratt; Mrs. Walter W. Boon; and Captain Fordyce. Middle row, 1st Lieut. W. W. Hiehle, M. C.; Maj. Walter W. Boon, Cav.; Lt. Col. (Chap) W. Roy Bradley; E. A. Smith; A. F. Sundmacher; A. J. Roessner; and Henry W. Moore. Back row, 1st Lieut. Don S. Enger, M. C.; Charles Seeley; Maj. Robert H. Wylie, QMC; and E. T. King.

Army Sends Plant Officials Plans for Protection of Factories in Air Raids

WASHINGTON—Industries expanding for defense orders were sent a four-page memorandum by the War Department suggesting ways of safe-guarding plants against air attacks.

The suggestions dealt with factory locations and concealment. They included an offer of plans for air raid shelters. The department also disclosed that it was "thinking" of building underground airplane hangers and storage dumps for ammunition and vital supplies.

Complete protection against direct bomb hits was not judged to be "economically or militarily justifiable at this time," but measures for "reasonable protection" were outlined.

"We are making every effort beforehand by warning them (plant officials) of what the dangers may be," Secretary of War Stimson said. The memorandum recommended

The act has been attacked as being undemocratic and dictatorial. There is no question but that the discipline which prevails in an army camp is dictatorial: the men who are actually called for training will therefore undergo a dictatorial type of experience. But it should be borne in mind that the plan was established not by dictatorial fiat but by democratically elected and democratically free-debating representatives of the people of the United States; that it bears equitably and without class distinction on all men of the age groups concerned; that it is civilian rather than military in its basic decisions; and that it is liberal in regard to deferments, conscientious objection and processes of appeal.

DEMOCRATIC SELF-DISCIPLINE

It seems to me, indeed, to be as democratic and as considerate as any plan of emergency service could possibly be. Those who say that it "out-Hitlers Hitler" are talking the merest nonsense. There are times

that:

Plants be located to take advantage of protective terrain.

Buildings be dispersed.

Blackout provisions be made.

Protection be provided against bomb splinters, fire and damage to power, telephone, light and gas lines.

Buildings be concealed as much as possible.

Secretary Stimson said these precautions must be taken because of the threat of long-range bombing.

when the maintenance of the general freedom necessitates the temporary waiving of freedom by a considerable number of persons who by that waiving are defending the long continuance of freedom for themselves and for their neighbors. Those men, therefore, who will have for a time to undergo a dictatorial experience will be doing so as the result of a democratic process and in defense of democracy. In the intelligent and cooperative acceptance of such a plan I can see no impairment of individual dignity.

Many had hoped that the emergency might be met adequately through the encouragement of voluntary enlistments. There is nothing in our history which could serve as a basis for hope that we could raise really large numbers of men in that way prior to an actual outbreak of war. There are furthermore grave objections to the encouragement of voluntary enlistment, on the score of loss of efficiency in the use of men of spe-

Panama Zone Now Coaching Soldiers For West Point

QUARRY HGTS., C. Z.—Fifty-three enlisted men attached to Army units in the Panama Canal Zone have begun studies at the Panama Department's West Point prep school to get ready for the entrance examinations to be held next March. All are between the ages of 19 and 22.

Complete courses of instruction have been outlined for the candidates. A preliminary examination will be given in December to all 53 students. The seven who make the highest grades will receive intensive coaching until time for the West Point competitive examinations, when some 50 to 60 soldiers throughout the service will compete for 22 appointments to West Point.

So successful has been the Department's method of preparing enlisted men for the West Point examinations, there is brisk competition for places in the preliminary courses. More than a hundred applied this year.

Instructors in the school are Lieut. P. E. Oswald, Field Artillery, mathematics; 2nd Lieut. C. E. Coates, Inf., English; and 2nd Lieut. Nickolas Paraskas, history.

Readers Object to "Stigma" Attached to "Draft" Term

WASHINGTON—Name-day phobes may have a hard time getting away from the desirability of calling Oct. 16 by some such appellation as "Defense Day."

Already, newspapers over the country have been receiving suggestions aimed at getting away from the habitual use of "draft" and "conscription" when referring to the current national defense expansion. One letter to a Washington newspaper suggests the draft be referred to as the M.T.S., ie: Military Training Service.

The same newspaper reports it is in receipt of a number of suggestions for describing the registration of citizens to be selected for military training at the middle of this month. The editor states that in his opinion the best term suggested was "Defense Day." The editorial suggests that the District Board of Commissioners designate Oct. 16 as "Defense Day" and proclaim it a patriotic occasion.

Peruvian Officers Tour Panama Canal Defenses

QUARRY HEIGHTS, C. Z.—Two officers of the Peruvian Air Force, Captains Juan Blume and Manuel Garcia, arrived here for a month's tour of inspection of the Panama Canal defense forces. While here they will inspect activities of nearly every major military unit in the department.

Their itinerary will begin at Albrook Field and end at the Rio Hato Training Area where they will witness the combined ground operations of the Infantry and Artillery units, and anti-aircraft gunnery target practice exercises.

PANAMA DEPARTMENT GETS NEW INSPECTOR GENERAL

QUARRY HEIGHTS, C. Z.—Col. William C. Christy, Cavalry-Res., has been appointed Inspector General of the Panama Canal Department, with headquarters at Quarry Heights.

He relieves Col. H. A. Strauss, Air Corps, who has held the post since August, 1940.

cial ability, and on the score of the moral effect on other men who, while just as loyal as those who volunteer, may think it better, in their own individual circumstances, to wait until they are called.

It may be remembered that in the case of the World War, when volunteering and the operation of the selective-service plan went on for a time side by side, the volunteering proved so undesirable in its effects that it was completely discontinued, first by the Army and later by the Navy. But the essential point on this issue is that no conceivable results of the encouragement of volunteering could possibly serve to impress and deter Germany as much as the adoption and the promptness displayed in the carrying out of a plan of compulsory training.

The millions who register on the appointed day will be taking their part in an ineluctable, democratic and impressive effort which is in its essence an effort to prevent our involvement in war.

ERNEST H. WILKINS,
President of Oberlin College,
Oberlin, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1940

Now It Can Be Sold, Says House

WASHINGTON—It's all right with Uncle Sam if Joe Draftee wants to buy beer at the PX.

The House refused, 36 to 16, to forbid use of recreational funds to provide the facilities for dispensing intoxicants.

Rep. Guyer of Kansas, who suggested the ban, said the Vichy government considered intoxication a contributing factor to collapse of the French Army.

Rep. Cochran of Missouri retorted that sale of hard liquors already is prohibited on Army posts but that beer is sold.

"The more beer they drink the less hard liquor they'll drink and the better off they'll be," he said.

Army To Get Quota On Volunteer Basis If Pace Continues

WASHINGTON—The volunteers are on the march and the old saw about the wheels of the gods grinding slowly has no application around Army recruiting offices.

War Department officials are predicting that the current record-breaking influx of recruits will give the Army its immediate objective of 375,000 regulars by mid-November, ahead of schedule. From virtually all quarters of the Nation come reports of accelerated volunteer enlistments whose flow produced a record of around 40,000 for the past month, as compared with 31,960 in July and 38,611 in August.

As of Sept. 21, the Army was much the largest in peacetime history with 324,000 enlisted men in service. Newspaper advertising, employed for the first time on a large scale, and specially-built mobile recruiting stations are credited with contributing materially to the current drive.

The Chicago district Army recruiting office reported near the close of September there had been a steady increase in the number of men recruited. Close to 300 men were accepted in a single week there. A peacetime record for enlistments was reported for September by the Washington recruiting station, which accepted 133 men for Army service during the past month. Similar reports filtered in from all over the Nation.

Meanwhile, Sen. Wheeler, Montana, who opposed the Conscription Bill, said he believed voluntary enlistment would supply the 400,000 men the Army hoped to obtain by the draft. Some observers expressed belief that the one-year voluntary enlistment provision of the Conscription Bill was certain to speed the free-will enrollments along. Applications under this provision will be handled through the draft boards after the Oct. 16 registration date.

"Fair Share" of Defense Industries Sought by Midwest Governors

WASHINGTON—A "fair" share of the new defense industries and Army establishments is the goal of a number of Middlewestern states that have spokesmen in the national capital this week seeking to further their claims.

Among the spokesmen representing nine inland states are three governors, Payne Ratner of Kansas, R. L. Cochran of Nebraska, and Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma. The governors declared that the Midwest is eager to offer its full resources and manpower in the national effort to rearm. The state executives were sent here by the recent nine-state conference on national defense.

Large Hospital Building Inspected And Praised

DENVER—The new \$3,000,000 building under construction at Fitzsimons General Hospital here was inspected this week by two high Army medical officers. These were Gen. L. C. Fairbank, chief of the Dental Division and assistant to the Surgeon General, and Col. R. A. Stout, chief of the oral surgery section of the Dental Corps, stationed at Walter Reed General Hospital.

"This will be one of the greatest Army hospitals in the country when the new building is finished and equipped," declared Gen. Fairbank. The building will be completed early next spring.

Educators Urge Transfer Of Big Bombers To Britain

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—A petition asking President Roosevelt and Congress to "transfer immediately to Great Britain at least 25 flying fortresses together with combat and pursuit planes and torpedo boats" was signed by 14 members of the faculty of the University of Chattanooga.

The petition said such a move would "add to our own national defense" and aid a "resolute and brave British people to resist totalitarian aggression."

RECRUIT DEPOT WAITS DRAFT

SAN ANTONIO—While awaiting the larger increment, the Recruit Reception Center at Dodd Field is busy with volunteers. All recruits from the 8th Corps Area, except for the Air Corps, are being routed to their organizations via this depot.



THEY CAUGHT UP WITH THEIR DAD—these two strapping sergeants, Albert William and Herbert C. Whitney, 18 and 20 years old respectively. Their father, Sergeant Clark Whitney, right, however, can still teach them a thing or two about the Army. The other boy in the family is 21 months old. He'll have to wait a while before he can join the Army. *Wide World*

Zeal Is Keynote of Armored Force In Fourth Month of Training

FORT KNOX, Ky.—It's a new job they're doing here and an exciting one, and enthusiasm for it is in the face of every man and officer on the station.

The armored force being whipped into shape here is the newest and possibly the least understood of all the Army's jobs. Its novelties and complexities arouse the interest of an alert mind to the point where a tired body means nothing.

How great the fatigue must be can only be guessed. A half-hour's jolting in an iron box over rough terrain is a wearing experience. The tank corps personnel takes it in day-long stretches and apparently likes it.

In forming the tank corps—which is four months old now—the Army has cut loose from red tape. The creation of the tanks as a separate force, controlled by neither infantry nor cavalry administration, makes for an independence that is helpful.

Old personnel of the infantry and cavalry have nevertheless been fused in the new organization. Brig. Gen. Bruce Magruder of the First Division has under him an officer personnel largely from Fort Knox's old mechanized cavalry. Brig. Gen. Charles L. Scott of the Second, which is at Fort Benning has inherited most of the old officer personnel from the infantry tanks.

The chief of staff of the whole armored force, under General Chaffee, is Lt. Col. Sereno E. Brett, who commanded our tanks in the Meuse-Argonne, and has been active in tank development since 1918.

The component regiments are in some cases entirely new. One new reconnaissance battalion has just received its colors and warrants for all of its non-commissioned officers.

Others are rich in age and honors—notably the 1st Regiment of the 1st Division of the corps. Despite its snorting motors and its clanging ports, it remains the old 1st Cavalry.

Two Corporals Win Soldier's Medal

QUARRY HEIGHTS, C. Z.—Two Army corporals on duty here were presented with the Soldier's Medal for heroic action in saving the lives of others at risk of their own.

Corp. James J. Case, Co. I, 14th Infantry, Fort Davis, and Corp. Anthony M. Alteri, Co. E, 11th Engineers, Fort Clayton, are the heroes.

Case saved Corp. Malcolm H. Hall, Co. I, 13th Infantry, from drowning in the Panama Canal last December. He pulled Hall out just in time, applied artificial respiration and restored normal breathing.

Corp. Alteri saved the lives of two occupants of a sail boat which capsized in Gatun Lake last April. Both victims of the accident were brought safely ashore by Alteri, but one of them died from shock and exposure en route to the hospital.

No C.M.T.C. This Year

WASHINGTON—Citizens Military Training Camps will be suspended during the summer of 1941, the War Department said.

The CMTC sites, supplies and equipment will be used in the intensive training program of the expanded Army.

Will Expand Huge Beauregard Area Into Three Camps Housing Total Of 64,000 Midwest Troops

ALEXANDRIA—Construction is going great guns in the hills near here where a new military camp is being built for the 32nd Wisconsin and Michigan Division and its twin, the camp for the 34th Division of Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas. The camp is swarming with men hunting jobs on the project. Ten thousand are to be employed.

Until the new camps are ready, the Guardsmen will train at Camp Beauregard, five miles east of Alexandria.

It is a permanent military camp of 8864 acres, with electric lights, permanent buildings and barracks, some of brick and some of wood, concrete slabs for some tents and adequate room for the erection of more.

The camp is valued at \$1,500,000 and the state of Louisiana leases it to the government for one dollar a year.

Both of the new camps will be in the 500,000-acre Kisatchie national forest. One will be built 10 miles west of Alexandria in a section of 4000 acres. The other will be a few miles from Camp Beauregard in another 4000-acre tract.

One of the camps will be ready Dec. 1, the other Dec. 15. Each camp will be fitted for 20,000 soldiers.

750-BED HOSPITAL

Lt. Col. C. H. Menger, Army construction quartermaster, said the camps each would contain 4000 pyramid tents with wooden floors and sidewalks, electric lights, 124 company mess halls, 10 recreation buildings, 14 warehouses, 12 post exchanges, many utilities buildings, a 750-bed hospital and quarters for nurses and doctors. The Missouri Pacific railroad will build a line to each camp.

The two camps, with an expansion of Camp Beauregard, constitute a \$10,000,000 building project. Altogether, 64,000 soldiers will be housed in this area.

The training area will be huge. Officials said that permission has been granted for use of 85 per cent of 2,000,000 acres sought for training and maneuvers. The full 2,000,000 acres would comprise a tract about 30 miles by 100 miles.

CLIMATE'S GOOD

Most of the land is high, dry and rolling. Part of it is wooded with pine. Some sections are low, excellent terrain for the testing of mechanical equipment.

The mildness of the central Louisiana climate will permit outdoor training almost every day of the year, officers here said. On the average January day in Alexandria the maximum temperature is 60 degrees, the low 38.

Already in preparation is a recreation program for the soldiers. This will include movies, football, baseball, boxing tournaments and track meets. Camp Beauregard has a swimming pool and there are numerous creeks nearby. Reading rooms and writing rooms will be built in each camp.

Bright Nails And Rusty Memory At Odds Here

ALEXANDRIA, La.—What, no acceleration in this Army expansion program? Read this:

One day recently while contractors were going full steam ahead in the construction of four Army camps in this vicinity, a driver, instructed to haul a truckload of lumber to the Beaver Creek site, got his orders mixed and dumped the material at Camp Beauregard.

Discovering his mistake a short while later, he rushed back and demanded his lumber. It had already been nailed up on a wall. The rest is one for the Army book-keepers.

IF ALL COULD GET IN

WASHINGTON—Uncle Sam could build his new Army in a jiffy if all the applicants, which include married men and citizens above the conscription age limit, could be accepted.



"O.K., CLEAR, REV HER UP"—There are so many planes flying out of Randolph Field, "West Point of the Air," that sometimes there are as many as 300 in the air at once. The two men in the foreground are air traffic cops. Cadets at this San Antonio, Tex., airport do not leave the ground or land without their signal.

Alexandria has five theaters, four for Whites and one for Negroes. There are three big night clubs and half a dozen restaurants which permit dancing. Two-score roadside inns dot the highways round and about.

Baton Rouge, capital of Louisiana, is 100 miles away. It is the site of Louisiana State university. And 100 miles distant, is glamorous New Orleans.

Motorized 2nd Division To Visit Texas Fair

DALLAS—Arrangements have been completed at Fort Sam Houston for the Second Division to participate in the Texas State Fair to be held here, Oct. 12-13.

Col. J. W. Swing, acting as spokesman for Major Gen. Walter Krueger, announced that the division, the completely motorized one in the United States, would reach Dallas October 12, and the following day would pass in review before the Texas Hall of State.

Visitors will be permitted to inspect the division's motorized equipment throughout Sunday.

Flying Cadet Dies After Crash At Kelly Field

SAN ANTONIO—The first serious accident at Kelly Field since it reopened as a flying school occurred recently when a cadet suffered fatal injuries and his training pilot received a broken arm in a daylong crash.

The cadet was Edward Brooks Turner of Brooks Field, and the pilot, Lieut. Stacey Standley. Turner was a native of Portland, Me. He completed an elementary flying course at Santa Maria, Calif., last March and later went through the basic work at Randolph Field and would have been graduated from the Kelly Advanced Flying School Nov. 15.

WPA to Build 150 Army Airports in New York

ALBANY, N. Y.—The WPA plans an air defense building program for the construction of 150 permanent landing fields in New York state. The fields will be large enough to permit the landing of bomber planes.

Development of the first link in the military airport chain, a 100-acre site in Saratoga county, is scheduled to be started within a few weeks. About 50 more fields are expected to be constructed by July 1, the WPA said.

Coogan To Instruct Flyers

LOS ANGELES—Jackie Coogan has signed up with the Canadian Air Force as a civilian flying instructor and left this week for Trenton, Ontario, to take up his duties.

The former child Hollywood star, now 26, has been commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Dominion Air Force. He will not be obliged to relinquish his citizenship, as he has been hired as a civilian instructor.

Army To Use City Airport

WASHINGTON—The Municipal Airport of Oklahoma City has been selected as a site for a new Army Air Corps station.

When facilities become available the 48th Bombardment Group (light) and the 37th Air Base Group, with an approximate strength of 160 officers and 1500 enlisted men, will move in.

There will also be a Service detachment of 40 officers and 700 men stationed at the field.

Fire Destroys Army Plane

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Four Army planes were destroyed in a fire at the University of Alabama training center. The fire threatened 34 other ships. Loss was estimated at \$35,000. Damage to the hangar was small. City and government officials are investigating the blaze.

Building Planes Today Not So Simple As It Was In the Good Old Days; Commission Keeps 'Em Rolling

In the good old days (a whole 30 years ago) the best of airplanes could be built at home. A picture, on the back of an old envelope, gave the general outlines. Then the young idea man, reasonably handy with bamboo, piano wire, cloth, a few pieces of old tin, some hairpins, and a power plant cribbed from a motorcycle, went to work. Pretty soon he had an airplane. At least it chugged through the air at forty miles an hour.

Our young idea man is 30 years older today. He's president of an aircraft corporation with a plant that spans for acres, turning out sleek, all-metal beauties made up of ten thousand separate parts, each stamped, spun, or fabricated according to exact specifications. Each part is made of a special heat-treated metal. These 10,000 parts are assembled into a smooth-skinned airplane, which looks as though it had been stamped out like a cigarette tray. By virtue of a few thousand horsepower strapped on its nose, it can streak through the air at 400 miles an hour with a ton of bombs in its belly, deposit these a 1000 miles away, and be back for lunch.

HEY BEEF IT UP

The whole process still starts as paternal gleam in a man's eye. At these days that eye belongs to the Army or Navy officer. He takes a piece of paper, writes down how far and how fast the ship should fly, and with what, then he turns it over to the designing engineers and the fun starts.

They draw pictures of it. They figure the stresses and strains. They tie it up to stand the gaff and pare down to save weight. They make little models and fly them in wind tunnels. They throw away a million pieces of paper and end up with drawings of a complete airplane. These are turned over to a manufacturer to produce an experimental model.

By dint of a few thousand man-hours hard work the experimental model of the airplane is ready. Much to the engineer's surprise it flies just as he does about what it's supposed to. Then it's turned over to the Army test pilots to find out what makes it tick.

By the time the testers get through, the plane will do everything the airplane before could do, and plenty of tricks that would give last year's plane air sickness. A few at a time are built and tried out in flight service.

Then the order goes out for quantity production. That's the stage where our national defense aircraft program is at present. And that's where the National Defense Advisory Commission's Production Division, under William S. Knudsen, went to work, finding the factories to turn out copies of the new ship in a hurry. The factory found, the price agreed, the work started.

WIMMY IS COMPLETE

Another set of drawings—these practically final. They go to the drawing room, similar to the lofting department in a shipyard. Here the drawings of the final ship are turned into a wooden "mock up"—a within dummy of each piece. These are assembled into a full-sized wooden model of the plane. This is complete with pilot seat, machine guns, instruments, gas tanks and all. This is so that a machine gun won't fire out to be firing through the side of a gas tank, or the wheels won't fold up into the space where the pilot is supposed to ply his trade. Then steel templates are punched so that each piece will fit with its neighbor, like a dress pattern, and we're off to production.

First, as always, come materials. The plane has more trick metal alloys than you could learn to identify. Each part is specially heat treated to give it special qualities of strength, or toughness, or resistance to fatigue, or this or that.

Take those few hundred thousand rivets, for example, each about as big as a piece of lead out of a pen. They all look just like the stuff that your aluminum saucepan is made of. But that's where the resemblance ends. If you examine them closely you will find that some have dots or crosses on their ends. They are mighty important. The rivets, without those distinctive marks, are soft ordinary aluminum, perfectly capable of holding an instrument panel together or fastening a tail light. But when it comes to holding the wings on, or landing gear in landing position, it's quite a different story. Then is when the special hardened metal rivets are used. If the soft units are used, the ten ton plane kisses the ground at a hundred miles an hour, and the estimate will be the kiss of death.

TRAYS TO PLANES

The templates, meanwhile, are

used to design tools that will turn out the component parts in quantity on modern machine tools. Many a manufacturer of novelty ash trays is now pounding out airplane pieces, and more will be doing so as the Defense Commission keeps things rolling.

The individual pieces are riveted into sub assemblies and are ready to start through the factory.

A modern aircraft factory has grown so big that it takes two men to see from one end to the other. One man would go blind if he tried to look all the way himself. At the beginning of the factory the first workmen start riveting the framework of the plane together. As it progresses it gets an aluminum coating riveted on. Further along the center wing section assembly, already built up from its little pieces, is riveted in its place. It begins to look like an airplane. The tail assembly suddenly catches up by overhead trolley, and the plane overtakes the nose which in turn is riveted on. The wheels get attached. The engines arrive and are buttoned to the plane and given a nice aluminum coating so they won't spoil the airflow. And as our ship emerges into the sun at the far end of the factory, it gives a deep-throated 1,000 horsepower bellow and takes wing on the test flight.

PRODUCING 1000 MONTHLY

The speeding up of airplane production depends mainly on three things—standardization of design, a certain amount of retooling, and plant expansion. The first step has been taken in standardization of design. Before this step manufacturers were able to produce perhaps 150 to 200 airplanes a year. Now with the prospect of producing 2,000 airplanes a year, instead of 200, the manufacturer will be able to get additional tools and additional space.

(Continued on Page 10)

Screwy Ideas Plague Air Corps

WASHINGTON—As if the Air Corps hadn't enough on its hands right now, zealous citizens are flooding its headquarters here with hare-brained notions on U. S. defense.

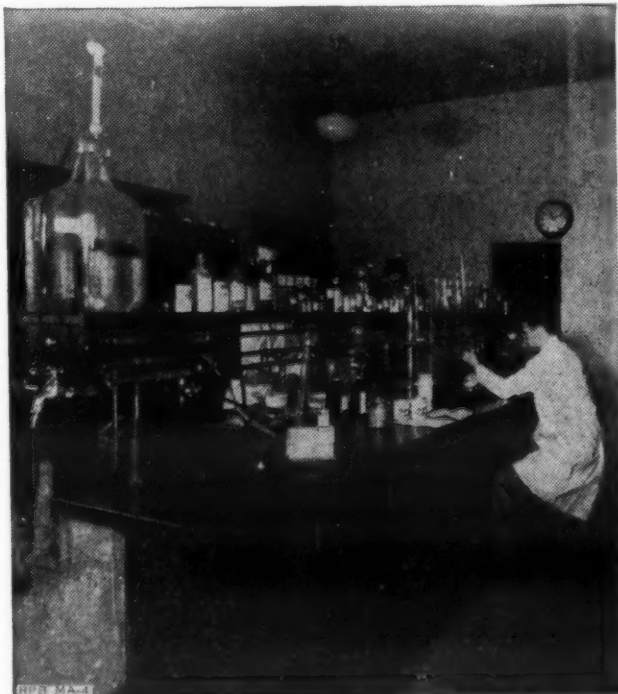
They have plans for building a flying submarine. They think the best way to harass an enemy is to drop pebbles on him. They can create artificial fogs.

An earnest man of Hoople, N. D., wrote in:

"I have an idea for directing bombs dropped from airplanes. Just tie a carrier pigeon to the bomb and drop it overboard."

The author of this brilliant scheme mailed five copies of the letter: one to the Air Corps, one to the chief of staff, two to his Senators and one to his Congressman. But each of these finds its way to the Air Corps for an answer.

And as painstaking as if it were vital to the national defense, the Air Corps prepares an answer, signed by Gen. H. H. Arnold, the chief.



IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD—or Uncle's technicians will not permit it to be served to soldiers. Enlisted technicians of the Veterinary Corps make tests every day of tens of thousands of food samples, raw and processed taken at random from Army purchases. The men in white make sure that food sold to the government is of the highest quality, fit to serve to a soldier.



PAN-AMERICAN CORDIALITY GROWS—as officers from South American lands visit U. S. military posts to see for themselves whether it is safe to string along with Uncle Sam. In the picture, taken at Langley Field, are (l to r) Maj. Hector F. Grisolia, Argentine Army; Maj. Carl B. McDaniel, commanding 20th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy); Capt. Enrique Maranesi, Argentine Army; and Lieut. John D. Stedford, MI-Res. The bomb in the background weighs 2,000 pounds.

Army Air Corps, Langley Field Photo

Army Perfects Civilian Defense Plans Against Possible Air Raids

WASHINGTON—Expert advice to civilians on how to prepare bomb shelters and cooperate with air-raid warning systems will be issued by the War Department soon.

Details of the program, which is being prepared by the plans and training section of the General Staff, will be set forth in a pamphlet. This will be issued to corps area commanders within the next two months. The instructions will eventually be given to state and local authorities for their guidance.

The instructions will cover such subjects as development of bomb-proof shelters, community participation in the Army's air-raid warning network, first aid and defense against gas attack.

Officials say the program is in line with steps to keep the Army abreast of all means of modern warfare and defense.

Guardsmen Shoot In Small Arm Matches

Engineers beat the Infantry when eight units of the Massachusetts National Guard competed for rifle shooting honors at Camp Curtis Guild in Wakefield. The results were: 101st Engineers, 1335; 108th Inf., 1332; 104th Inf., 1313; 101st Inf., 1295; 101st Q. M. Regt., 1290; 26th Div. Special Train., 1286; 372nd Inf., 1262, and the 110th Cav., 1254.

In the District of Columbia National Guard matches, fired at Camp Simms this week, Capt. W. L. Musgrave, 121st Engineers, defeated 60 competitors to win individual pistol honors with a score of 95.5 per cent.

Second place went to Maj. J. C. Jensen, Ordnance State Staff Detachment, with a score of 95 per cent.

In the team matches, 17 teams competed. The Ordnance State Staff Detachment, with an aggregate score of 265.88 was the winning team. It was composed of Maj. J. C. Jensen, 94; Staff-Sgt. A. J. Phill, 80.55, and Pvt. W. C. Snyder, 91.33.

The 29th Military Police Company placed second, with a team score of 265.04 per cent.

FOILED IN EFFORT TO JOIN RAF EARLE TO TRY U. S. AIR CORPS

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Since his application to fly with the Royal Air Force in Egypt has been rejected, George H. Earle IV, 24, son of the U. S. minister to Bulgaria and former governor of Pennsylvania, said he would try to join the U. S. Army Air Corps.

Young Earle recently returned from a voyage to Bombay, India.

'Flying Fortress' Superseded In Three Years

WASHINGTON—Outmoded in three years, the Army's huge B-17-B flying fortress is one example of the huge strides made by aviation in a short period.

Fifty-nine of this type are now in use by the Army. First built in 1937 they were the wonders of the air. Yet these monster bombers have already been superseded by "fortresses" of a type known as B-17-C, almost twice the size of the earlier models and with much greater speed and flying range. Army officials have released no figures as to how many B-17-C's—or a still more advanced model reportedly developed—are under construction or in operation.

Despite later developments, the B-17-B remains a formidable weapon. It weighs 22½ tons—about as much as some naval torpedo boats—and can carry nearly six tons of bombs. Under wartime conditions, it has a cruising range of 4000 miles and can attain an altitude of 25,000 feet and a speed of 300 miles an hour.

This gives the giant ship an advantage in bombing operations, particularly in foggy weather and at night, since it is practically impossible for anti-aircraft batteries to hit it except by random firing.

Draft Eligibles Soon To Get Guide Book With Message From F.D.R.

WASHINGTON—When the 16 and a half million men subject to conscription register Oct. 16, they will receive a guide book, which is designed to supply all the information they need regarding the setup of the selective service machinery. In it, too, will be a message from President Roosevelt, which reads in part:

"I wish I could personally talk to each one of you about your country's pressing need for a stronger defense and its vital meaning to you, your family and the whole nation. I would like to tell you that the task before us today is as compelling as any that ever confronted our people, and I would add that each of us must willingly do his bit if we are to hold fast our heritage of freedom and our American way of life—our national existence itself."

"And whether or not you are to be among those selected, I welcome you as one whose name has been inscribed on the roll of honor of those Americans ready, if need be, to join in the common defense of all."

No Trace of Last Two Americans of Legion

VICHY—Trace of the last two Americans in the Foreign Legion of the French Army is lacking, a two-months search of prison camps and burial records disclosed.

The missing men are Arthur Dallin, son of the Boston sculptor, Cyrus Dallin, and J. Miller of San Francisco, a World War veteran who has been listed as a member of the Legion since 1926. The Americans were with the 122nd Foreign Legion regiment in the bloody battle of the Somme whose survivors were awarded the Croix de Guerre for exceptional bravery. The unit was virtually wiped out in a hopeless battle against German tanks.

John Clement of Boston, one of the last of the American volunteer ambulance drivers, was found after a two-months search. He had been reported killed at Amiens.

Brazil Plans Steel Plant

WASHINGTON—A \$45,000,000 steel plant, designed to turn out 300,000 tons annually, will be constructed jointly by the United States and Brazil within the next two and a half years in the South American country.

The agreement has been signed, and material will be bought from the U. S. on a credit extension plan.

FROM BACKFIELD TO AIR

CHICAGO—Capt. Richard J. O'Keefe, Air Corps, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, former All-American Army football star, heads a Flying Cadet traveling examining board which began examining Flying Cadet applicants here September 23.

GRAD BACK AS TEACHER

WASHINGTON—First Lt. Frederick R. Tansill, former Cadet Battalion Commander at Georgetown, has been appointed assistant professor of military science and tactics at the university.

Deserving Draftees to Get Chance To Become Regular Officers

WASHINGTON—What Napoleon said about every French soldier "carrying a marshal's baton in his knapsack" is being modernized by the American General Staff as guiding policy to rule promotions among the men conscripted for the Regular Army and National Guard.

Gen. George C. Marshall disclosed the Army's plans to reward especially deserving draftees by permitting them to become candidates for officer rank in the Regular Army through attendance at special schools.

The candidate schools, which General Marshall said are to be established after the men are drafted for their year of service, will be similar to those which achieved success in the AEF during the World War.

Candidates will be selected about three or four months before the expiration of their year of service, General Marshall said. Those who qualify as good officer material will be given commissions at the end of their training period. Because the draft law limits the period of service to one year, the training afforded at these schools will cover only three months time.

MAY LEAVE

The successful candidate may then continue in the Army as an officer. If he wishes to return to civilian life, he will be placed in the Officers Reserve Corps.

In the AEF, special schools in the various branches of the service were set up in France. Non-commissioned officers and, in many cases, private

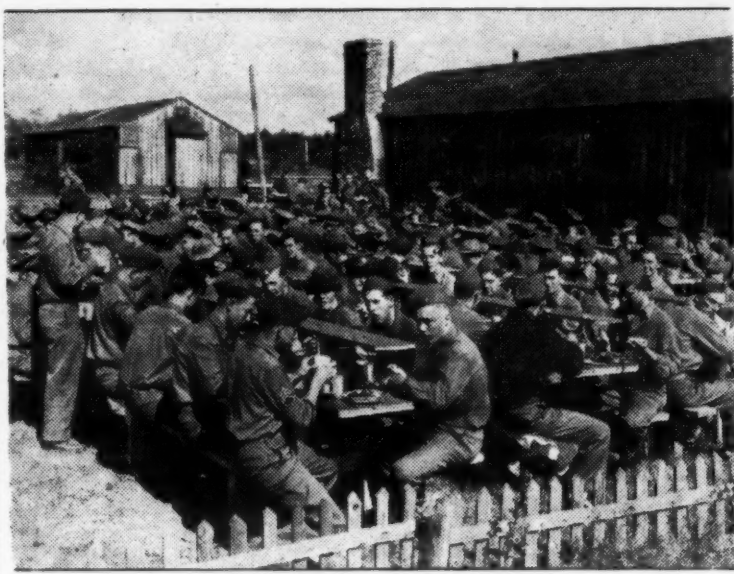
soldiers who had displayed exceptional ability were assigned to take training. Many of the lieutenants and captains in the American combat divisions were products of these schools.

General Marshall said the idea for the schools follows very closely the policy carried out in the AEF. The establishment of such schools in America would be a precedent, since there were none here during the World War.

WOULD FURNISH "BACKLOG"

It is important, General Marshall stressed, to furnish a "backlog" of capable officers for use as replacements in the field. The Army has enough reserve officers of all ranks to command 2,000,000 men. Now, however, the Army has to deal with only about 1,500,000 men. That would include the 900,000 selectees, a Regular Army of 375,000 and a National Guard of 232,000.

In any organization for emergency duty or combat duty, the Chief of Staff said, the Army must take into account what he termed "wastage" in officer material. By that he meant combat casualties and losses through sickness and other causes.



IT STICKS TO YOUR RIBS—if it's Army chow. These are men of the 198th Coast Artillery at lunch in Camp Upton last Monday. Wide World

Training of New England's Guardsmen Will Be Intensive, Systematic, Tough

BOSTON—The one year National Guard units of New England will spend in camp in Federal service will be pleasant but no Sunday picnic. This was intimated by Gen. James A. Woodruff, 1st Corps Area commander, in his announcement of the training program outlined for the Guardsmen.

He said the troops would undergo a period of "severe training and conditioning." Its goal will be to develop rapidly a fighting force comparable to the best combat troops of any country.

At first the training emphasis will be placed on individual instruction, on physical hardening of the soldiers, and on basic and specialist training. After the individual has learned to march like a soldier, to use his weapons, and to care for himself and his means of transportation in the field, unit training will begin.

Speed, initiative and teamwork will be stressed, Gen. Woodruff said. In exercises blank ammunition and other expedients will be used to approximate actual battle conditions. Numerous firing tests with live ammunition will also be given.

Unit training will include organization functioning and actual operations under field conditions, singly and in combined teams. Troop schools for officers, non-commissioned officers and specialists will be established in each training unit, Gen. Woodruff explained.

New Uniforms For All In Army This Winter

WASHINGTON—The Army expects to provide its recruits at least one new regulation uniform, but some men will have to put up with ancient garb this winter for "second-best" wear.

About 50,000 overcoats and large stocks of melton breeches dating from the World War will be issued, officials say, to make up a prospective shortage.

Ambition Aim Is High

OTTAWA, CAN.—A rifle "so I can watch for parachutists" was all that a 73-year-old Canadian wanted in return for his entire treasure of medals, trinkets and a \$5 bill which he turned over to the government for aid in the Dominion's defense. The patriot, David Lyle, is a retired sergeant-major of Engineers.

Guard Moves In As 414 Heads For Panama

National Guardsmen have moved into barracks vacated early in the week at Fort Adams by 414 young soldiers who have been transferred to Panama, where they will be attached to anti-aircraft and seacoast forces. New barracks are under construction at Forts Carney, Getty and Wetherell.

PAID FOR 1 MONTH

PITTSBURGH — Employees of Westinghouse Electric with a year's service in that firm will receive a month's pay if they are called to military duties.

That Ad a Boner, 69th Officers Say

NEW YORK—The colonel said he was going to give somebody hell, and the adjutant general said he would "take care of it right away."

And that seems to end the case of the 165th (Fightin' Irish) Regiment and the baptismal certificates.

It was pretty mysterious, though, while it lasted. In its "help wanted" columns, the New York Times carried the following ad:

"OPPORTUNITY to serve with Fighting 69th for year of field training available to qualified young men without dependents; bring baptismal certificate, 6 p. m. tonight. Armory, 26th St. and Lexington Ave."

Lt. Col. Gerard W. Kelley, state adjutant general, snorted when the ad was read to him by a newspaper reporter, insisted it wasn't anti-Semitism.

"Just plain dumbness," said the adjutant general. "I'll take care of it right away."

The commander of the Fighting Irish, Col. Gardner Conroy, echoed Lt. Col. Kelley.

"Just a boner," he said, "and somebody's going to hear about it."

The colonel said that while the great majority of the 165th personnel is Irish-Catholic, the regiment contains many non-Christians. "Whoever wrote that ad probably asked that they bring in baptismal certificates because he thought they would be Irish-Catholics anyway," the colonel said, "because of the regiment's Irish tradition."

Col. Conroy said the 165th had never turned a good man down, regardless of his religion.

America Begins Delay Store Supply of Vital Minerals

WASHINGTON—A two-year program to stock up an adequate supply of minerals necessary to national defense has been launched by the Government, C. K. Leith, mineral consultant to the National Defense Advisory Commission, told the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here.

"While the seas are still open for shipping," he said, "we are preparing for any emergency and are storing all minerals necessary for defense."

Government warehouses are being stored with strategic minerals such as tin, chromite, manganese, tungsten, which are lacking in the country.

Leith said private industry must not make use of the Government mineral supply unless a major emergency developed.

He declared that Germany's supply of vital minerals would eventually result in her downfall, unless, of course, she conquers lands in which these minerals exist. He recalled that Germany has a shortage of tin, nickel, and the ingredients for the manufacture of steel.

He said this country is safe as long as it controls the sea, and that the percent of the English-speaking world control the world's raw materials.

Low Rate Insurance Voted For Soldiers

WASHINGTON—A Senate conference committee has approved legislation permitting persons in military service to obtain special rate insurance up to a face value of \$10,000.

The committee estimated the premiums would be "slightly higher than the 66 cents monthly per \$1,000 charged during the World War."

This insurance can be purchased from the Veterans' Administration by Selectees, National Guardsmen, active duty, and Army and Regulars and Reservists.

The proviso has been written into the excess profits tax bill now pending.

Rugged 198th Takes Cold In Its Stride. Cheered by Prospects of Warm Support

CAMP UPTON, N. Y.—The 198th C. A. Regiment of Delaware is braving these days that it is one of the most rugged units in the Army. Cold fall winds are beginning to howl through this camp's square and oak trees. The chill sweeps at night across the high plateau of fingers frostily at the closed flaps of the half-boarded tents. Inside, six soldiers maintain the outfit's tradition by grinning through chattering of scores of telegraph keys.

That sound is the clicking of their teeth.

There is admiration in the voice of Col. C. W. Baird, commanding officer of the camp housing 1000 men, as he speaks of the regiment's spirit.

"It is bitter cold in the mornings," he says. "I am tremendously surprised to see how few are on the sick list."

Some of the soldiers reporting at sick call sport mildly red noses and accompanying sniffles, none of serious.

Major Joseph S. Barsky, regiment surgeon, was happy to announce reinforcements were coming up.

"Heavy underwear is on the way to camp and so are about 100 extra blankets," he said. He declared that the regiment, at present only large unit in camp, was the healthiest he had ever heard of.

"We expect to get our coal in the tents any day now," he said. At present the outfit is using stoves.

(Continued from Page 9)

The space problem is not difficult, however, as with a standardized design and with proper planning, doubling the present floor space would put us well on our way in the task of building 50,000 and typical production building erected in less than three months. Machine tools will take slightly longer to build, but when they are they will be able to turn out by the hundreds an hour.

Most of the workers in the aircraft industry are semi-skilled, only skilled workers needed for welders and machine tools operators. This does not apply to broad making engines, but semi-skilled workers are being employed in processes and with real quantities of production the proportion of unskilled workmen will decrease. Unskilled workmen trained in less than three months time. Production will not suffer for lack of manpower, since the training of men takes about the same time as the construction of new buildings.

That is about the story of aircraft construction. We are turning out roughly 1,000 airplanes a month now. Early next year we will be turning out 2,000. By the end of 1941 we will be turning out 3,000.

High Praise for Sleuths

WASHINGTON—High praise of this country's G-Men and the U. S. Military and Naval Intelligence services was given here this week by Major Thomas Coulson, former British secret agent and now associated with Franklin Institute. Speaking before the Engineers Club, Major Coulson described the American Intelligence services as "unparalleled in the world."

Sergeant Drops Stripes To Become Warrant Officer

LANGLEY FIELD, Va.—Master Sergeant Clarence Haymes reached the top rung of his Regular Army career last week when he received his appointment as warrant officer. His new assignment here is assistant to the Base Technical Inspector.

Haymes, editor of the Langley Field Times, started his military career in 1916 when he joined the Virginia National Guard. He saw service overseas in the Meuse-Argonne St. Mihiel and Alsace sectors. In 1919, while still in France, he was commissioned second lieutenant. His present reserve assignment is first lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserve.

Haymes says his most thrilling Army experience was a voluntary parachute jump he made at Richmond, Va., in 1920.

Building Planes

(Continued from Page 9)

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Defense Hospitalization Program Designed For All Emergencies

WASHINGTON — The Army's emergency hospitalization plans have taken definite form with announcement that the following facilities and types of treatment centers are being provided:

1. Cantonment type hospitals are being constructed for larger garrisons where the operating and clinical facilities of existing hospitals are overloaded and alteration are necessary for use of permanent barracks as wards.

2. Temporary wards are being provided, with additional clinical facilities where necessary, for smaller garrisons where operating and clinical facilities of the existing hospital are generally sufficient to meet the additional load, and permanent barracks are inadequate for wards or are distant from the hospital.

3. Permanent barracks are being altered for use as temporary wards and additional clinical facilities at smaller stations where operating and clinical facilities of existing hospitals are generally sufficient to meet the additional demands, and the type of construction and location of permanent barracks permit such use.

4. Cantonment hospitals are being constructed at all new stations.

The War Department's announcement stated that major structural alterations to permanent barracks are not contemplated at this time, and men displaced by use of permanent barracks for hospitalization will be provided with temporary barracks. Pending the provision of additional hospital facilities, permanent barracks will be used in an emergency.

\$11,244,603 FOR WAR RELIEF

WASHINGTON—Contributions totaling \$11,244,603 were collected by groups soliciting funds in the United States for war relief work between Sept. 6, 1939 and August 31, 1940, the State Department reported.

Back of Barracks Delays Army Recruiting

WASHINGTON—A shortage of barracks and troop reception centers in many Army posts throughout the country is proving a serious bottleneck in the Army's program to raise personnel to full strength.

Despite the greatest influx of applicants ever seen in peacetime, recruiting for some units has been suspended. The Army is physically unprepared to receive all the recruits needed, and for whose enlistment appropriations have been made by Congress.

Orders were sent out this week from the War Department to cease recruiting for posts where proper facilities for clothing and shelter are no longer available. Housing accommodations at many posts are either already overcrowded or will be taxed to the limit in the near future.

Under such crowded conditions, it will be impossible to bring the various units to their full strength for some time.

Camp Awards For Fast Announced

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week negotiated contracts for \$12,767,242 worth of construction at Indian town Gap, Pa., and at Meade, Md. Firms receiving the awards were:

W. F. Trimble & Sons Co., Pittsburgh; Ferguson & Edmondson Co., Pittsburgh, and the Huffman-Wolfe Co., Columbus, Ohio, for construction of a National Guard Cantonment at Indian town Gap; Gannett, Smith & Flemming, Harrisburg, Pa., for architectural and engineering services—total, \$5,413,735.

Consolidated Engineering Co., Inc., Baltimore, for construction of a camp at Fort Meade; J. A. Grenier & Co., Baltimore, for architectural and engineering services—total, \$7,353,507.

Colonel Adler Commands Fort Dix Recruit Depot

NEW YORK—Col. Julius Ochs Adelman, general manager of the New York Times and a Reserve Corps officer, has been ordered to duty as commandant of the Fort Dix reception center.

In 1918, Colonel Adler served overseas as a captain in infantry. He was the Distinguished Service Cross recipient for his bravery in the Argonne. He and other officers came upon 150 German soldiers. Firing on them, Colonel Adler demanded their surrender. Fifty of them surrendered. The rest ran.



HIGH FLYERS—are what these beautiful San Antonio, Texas, girls aspire to be. They have formed a club, and who wouldn't take up flying in order to be a member. The club is as yet nameless. Perhaps you can think of a name for it. Left to right: Vivian Mills, Georgia Phillips, Audrain Schafer, Mrs. J. B. Mims, Dana Patterson, Jo Cook, Mary Sojourner, Cal Winter, Clea Schaum. New members, not in the pic: Mrs. Lucille Fritz, Mrs. Dick Jones, Mrs. Noyce Carey, Stella Rannels. C. Ekmark Photo

Just Call Them Texas Peaches—Clings, Maybe

Special to Army Times

SAN ANTONIO—Women flyers of San Antonio have formed a club in order to arrange for ground school training, which has not been available to them up to now. Starting with nine members last week, the club has grown to fourteen, expects a number of other members at next meeting. Requirements for membership are a minimum of three hours dual control flying recently, this low minimum being designed to encourage many local women to take up flying; get the benefit of forthcoming ground school training.

Arrangements have been made with a local CAA instructor to give club members two lessons per month; but the club will meet at intervals between lessons for discussions.

Temporary officers are Miss Vivian Mills, president, and Miss Carolyn Winter, secretary-treasurer. One member, Mrs. Dick Jones, has already purchased a plane—a Taylor Cub.

Principal handicap reported by members at this stage of organization is lack of a suitable name. Suggestions are called for.

BACK AT ARMY CIPHERS

CLEVELAND—A veteran "war horse" of the A. E. F., Col. Leonard P. Ayers, Cleveland economist who served as chief statistician of the overseas forces during World War No. 1, has been recalled to active service in Washington. He will serve as chief statistician for the War Department in the present emergency. Col. Ayers is a vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co.

CHURCH PLANS ARMY UNITS

NEW YORK—Plans for religious ministrations to U. S. soldiers will be discussed at a convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Kansas City Oct. 9.

100 MIAMIANS JOIN UP

MIAMI—One hundred Miamians enlisted in the Army last week. It was a record week since the recruiting station opened here in April. Total enlistment so far are 351.

Honolulu Faces Food Shortage In Case Of War, Has Only 24 Days' Supply; Natives Not Worried, But Army Is

HONOLULU—In event of American involvement in a Far Eastern war during which all food lines to Oahu Island were blocked, Honolulu would be hard hit. It has a supply of staple foods sufficient to last its 225,000 civilian population only 24 days.

This was revealed in a survey conducted by business men and educators appointed by Mayor Charles S. Crane of this city.

Oahu Island is the strongest defense outpost of the United States in the Pacific.

The survey showed that there was only 14 days' food supply in the warehouses, another seven days' supply in retail stores and about three days' supply in private homes.

On the island where this shortage exists are Pearl Harbor, one of the strongest naval bases in the world; Hickman Field, a huge Army airport; Schofield Barracks, with one of the largest (extra-continental) concentrations of U. S. troops; seven forts; and 40 military reservations.

But the Army (and the Navy) isn't worrying about feeding its own men. They could take care of their own food supply, they said. It's the civilians they're worried about. Because they can't feed both, if an emergency arises.

The mighty Oahu garrison may not count much in a state of siege if the 225,000 civilians at its back is starving. That, too, is worrying the Army. **MIGHT STRETCH 38 DAYS**

Even if all the livestock, dairy cattle, poultry and hogs on the island were killed and rationed, the food supply might be stretched out another two weeks, or a total of 38 days, the survey estimated. After that, what?

There are other shortages, too. Perhaps not so vital, but certainly important. They are fuel oil and fertilizer.

But the Army is not just sitting back and asking what can we do. It knows what to do and is doing it. Aware of the potentially dangerous food problem, the Army has made plans to meet the shortage as might exist if war should develop in the Pacific and the islands were blockaded.

The plans call for a huge farm program. Thousands of acres will be planted in lima beans, peas, corn, sweet potatoes and other crops. These will bolster the shipped in supplies. Army officials have figured it would take from 90 to 120 days after planting before these crops could become available for food.

NATIVES NONCHALANT

The citizens don't seem to be worried about the shortage at all. They have done nothing about it, according to the survey board. They seem to think that the food problem will "work itself out" in an emergency, but officials know better.

It didn't work itself out in 1937 during an 88-day maritime strike. When the strike ended there was only 14 days' food supply left. This, despite the fact that boatloads of victuals

were coming in from Japan, Australia, Canada and by army transport from the mainland—which might not be coming in if war should break out in the Pacific.

To add to the seriousness of the problem, even if there were ample food available, the island's humid climate is not suitable for storage of perishable foods. At present there isn't enough storage place to take care of a three-months' supply of rice. The populace uses about one million 100-pound bags of rice a year.

To build warehouses would take time and ships since much of the material has to be shipped in. If an emergency should develop in the near future, the islands would face great danger of running out of food.

WPA Draftee's Jobs To be Safeguarded

WASHINGTON—Relief workers on WPA will receive protection on their jobs in the emergency organization under a ruling announced this week in Washington.

The Works Projects Administration advised regional directors that any WPA employee who is drafted or inducted into the service as a member of the National Guard may turn his relief job over to some other member of his immediate family.

In addition, it was said, the project employee will be entitled to reinstatement after his year of military service provided he applies within 40 days after his discharge from the Army and produces a certificate showing his service status.

Plans For New Bases Secret

WASHINGTON—War-time secrecy envelopes Army and Navy plans regarding the eight new bases in the Atlantic acquired from England.

It is believed, however, that construction work will begin shortly on at least two of the bases, probably at Bermuda and Newfoundland.

RICE ON ACTIVE LIST

WASHINGTON—Lt. Col. Heber Holbrook Rice, Judge Advocate General's Department Reserve, has reported for a year's service on the active list in the Purchase and Contract Branch, office of the Assistant Secretary of War. Col. Rice is president of the Federal Bar Association.

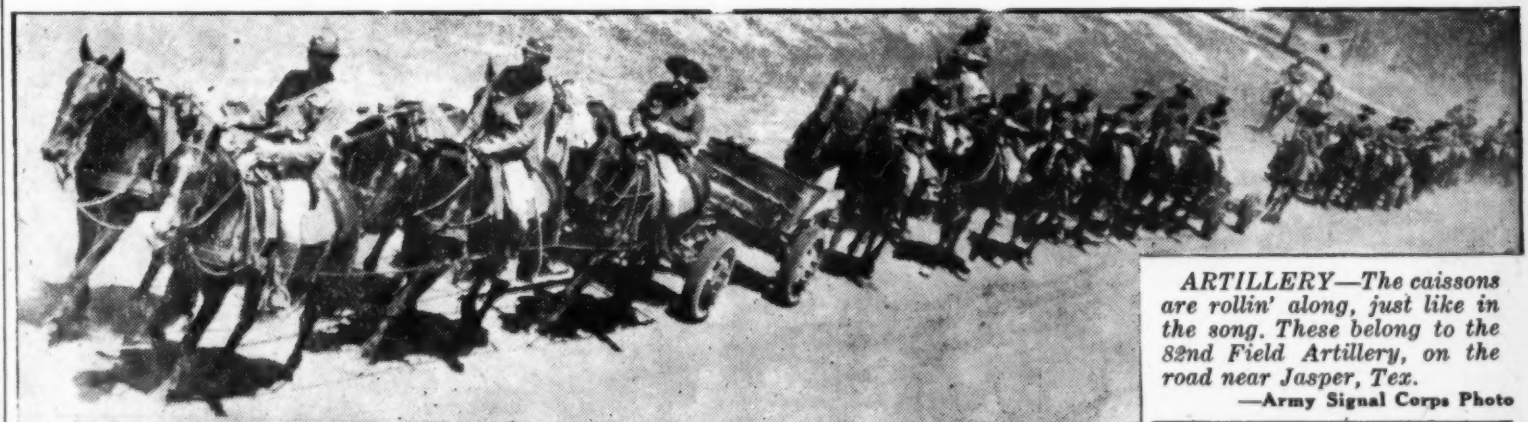
THE UNITED STATES ARMY TODAY

Material from "The Army of the United States", prepared by the War Department and published by the Government Printing Office.)

In battle the field artillery fires accurate and powerful weapons in support of the main fighting—the infantry and the cavalry. Guns fire shells which do not rise above the earth; its howitzers shells which curve high into air and can thus reach targets protected from gun fire by such obstacles as hills.

Units of the field artillery are classified according to the caliber of weapons. They may be light, medium or heavy artillery. They are further classified according to their means of transport, as horse, horse-drawn, pack, and truck-drawn (motorized) artillery. Light artillery is primarily against enemy personnel and light materiel targets, as machine guns. Medium artillery is used both to create casualties among the enemy's troops and to destroy trenches and other kinds of fortifications, and silence the enemy's artillery. The large shells of heavy artillery destroy the enemy's defensive works, his guns and build-up bridges, and other important installations.

Units of the light artillery of our Army consist of the 75-mm (about three inch) gun, 75-mm howitzer, and 105-mm howitzer. The latter is replacing the 75 as the light artillery's main weapon. These guns are moved rapidly and can be in position, ready to fire, in a matter of minutes. Our medium artillery (approximately six-inch) is, which is truck-drawn and as fast in movement and ac-



ARTILLERY—The caissons are rollin' along, just like in the song. These belong to the 82nd Field Artillery, on the road near Jasper, Tex.

—Army Signal Corps Photo

tion as the lighter guns. Classed as heavy artillery are the 155-mm guns, 8-inch howitzers and 240-mm howitzers. It takes one to six hours to emplace and prepare these heavy guns for firing. They are drawn by heavy tractors.

TEST NEW BALLOONS

Weight of these shells ranges from 15 pounds for the 75-mm to the 345-pound 240-mm howitzer. The 75-mm pack howitzer is carried in six pack loads, heaviest of which weighs 248 pounds. The 240 is transported in four separate loads, the heaviest being 16,200 pounds in weight.

Since the men at the guns never see the targets at which they fire, the firing of field artillery is conducted from observation posts connected with the batteries by telephone and radio. Accurate computa-

tions are made at the posts and fire is adjusted either by direct observation or by observers in airplanes. A new development now being tested is the C-6 motorized observation balloon, which has many advantages in control and mobility over the World War types.

The field artilleryman, unlike the infantryman, does not fight as an individual, nor is his gun normally fired as a single unit. To make artillery fire more effective, the guns are employed in groups. The battery of four guns is the firing unit which covers an area with the burst of its shells, using firing data received from the observation post or from a battalion fire-direction center.

The next higher unit is the battalion. The battalion commander controls and directs the fire of his batteries. Light artillery battalions

consist of three gun batteries; medium and heavy artillery battalions have two gun batteries. All artillery regiments have two or three battalions; which makes six or nine batteries with a total of 24 or 36 guns.

HAVE AMMO PROBLEM

Largest unit is the brigade. There are two kinds of these. One, the division artillery brigade, is a part of the square infantry division and contains two light regiments and one medium regiment. The triangular infantry division contains two artillery regiments, a light and a medium. These regiments are not organized into a brigade as in a square division.

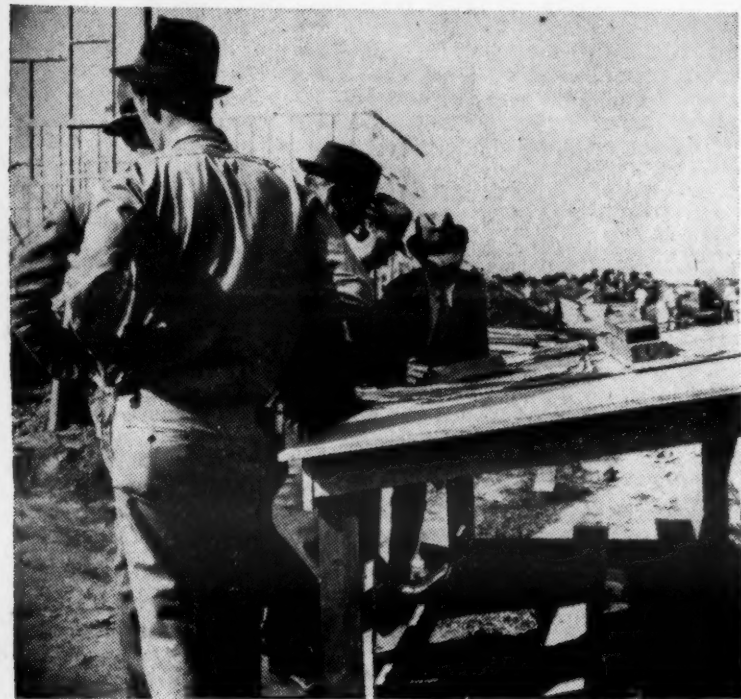
A problem of major importance to the field artillery during combat is replenishment of ammunition. A single 75-mm gun, fired continuously

at its sustained rate throughout a three-hour battle, uses more than 500 rounds. Hence this arm requires truck trains to bring up ammunition from railway trains or storage depots behind the lines. Maintenance of communication is also vital. For that reason field artillery contains signal personnel in all of its headquarters batteries.

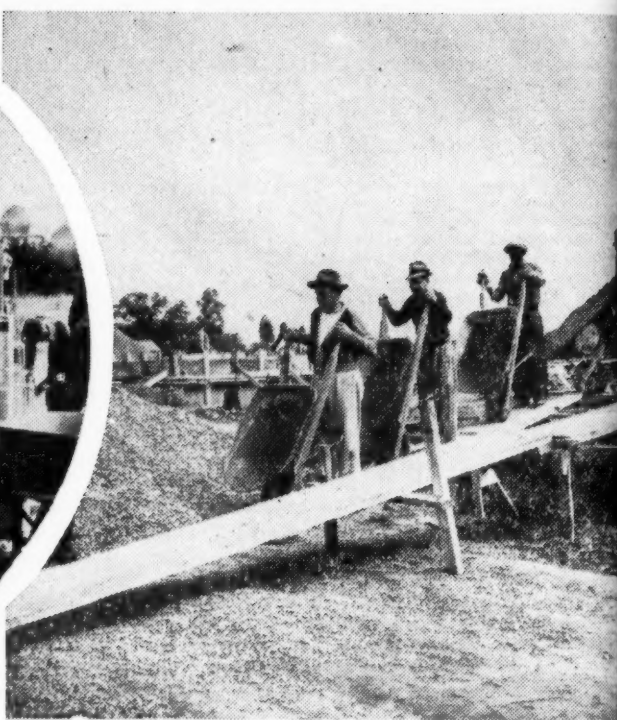
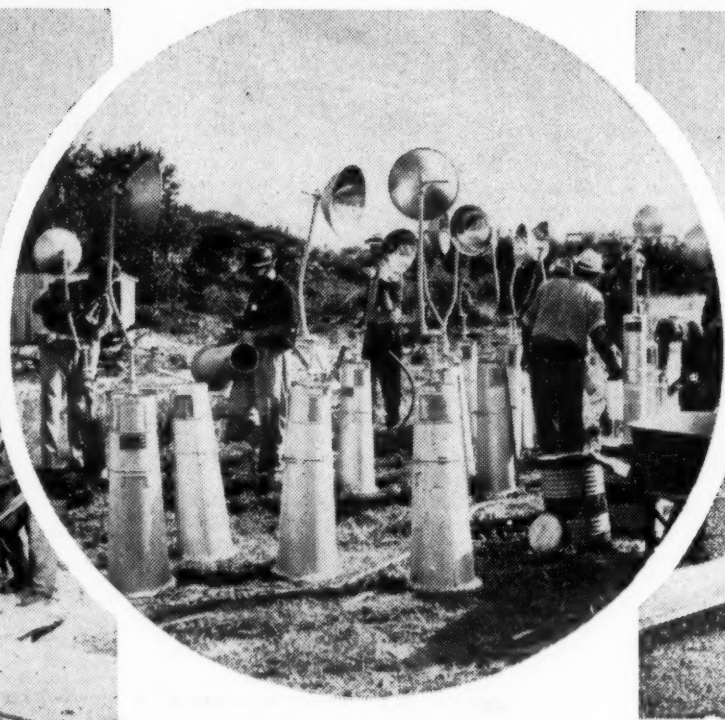
The strength of field artillery units varies with classification as to caliber and means of transport. A light 75-mm truck-drawn regiment would take the field with these strengths: each battery, 115; each battalion, 516; each regiment, 1187. Medium and heavy artillery units are considerably larger since more men are required to handle their heavier ammunition, materiel and motor equipment.

(Next Week: "Coast Artillery")

Army Begins Expansion of Southern Jersey's Fort Dix



RUSH JOB—Things are humming out at Fort Dix in southern New Jersey. Several months ago the place was half deserted, inhabited only by a handful of officers and men performing peace-time duties. Today the camp is a beehive of activity. Thousands of acres and 852 buildings will be added to the 7629-acre Army post to house the coming National Guardsmen and conscripts. Hundreds of workmen are building barracks, mess halls, recreation halls, a hospital, roads, two theatres, sewer pumping station and other auxiliary buildings. The building contract calls for an expenditure of \$5,571,000 and was awarded to the George A. Fuller Co., and a supplemental contract of \$1,713,400 was also granted. Construction work was started Sept. 11 and is scheduled for completion



tion November 28. The immediate necessity confronting Post Commander Col. C. M. Dowell is the construction of living facilities for National Guardsmen and conscripts. Advance units of the Guard are now coming in. Conscripts start arriving about mid-November. In two months Fort Dix will be equipped to handle 5,000 men although 20,000 can be accommodated when all construction is completed. Pictures at top show some of the preliminary planning and surveying. Center photographs show some of the construction. Floodlight lamps in the center picture are used during night construction work. Bottom photographs depict workmen employed on one of the units. There has never been such activity at Fort Dix since the days of the World War when thousands were trained there for overseas service.

Photos by Joe Modlens, Army Times Staff



11,000 Guardsmen of 44th Division Dig in for Year's Training at Ft. Dix Starting on Basic Fundamentals

FORT DIX, N. J. — Their tents pitched and sibley stoves installed to ward off the autumn chill, while workmen rush completion of barracks for winter occupation, 11,000 Guardsmen of the 44th Division buckled down Monday to start a year's intensive training.

Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell, commander of the 44th, intimated that the training program will be far from a snap. It will begin in "kindergarten fashion" because a large percentage of the men in the division are new, having come into service since Sept.

16. Even so, the program will consist of more than right and left face and column right and salute. The guards will learn that soldiering means more than carrying a rifle.

Two hours a week will be devoted to studying the Articles of War, the law of the Army. There will also be lectures on personal hygiene, sex hygiene and group sanitation. Rudiments of close order drill will be practiced daily. For the first three months the instruction will remain basic, but hard field practice will be included in that period.

Although troops of all branches of service will begin with the school of the soldier, much time will be devoted to drill and special techniques of their particular branches. Fundamental subjects, such as military courtesy and discipline, defense against chemical warfare, interior guard duty, the care and display of equipment, and rifle and pistol marksmanship will also be included in the training program.

All units of the 44th Division were hard hit by resignations of non-commissioned officers. A large number of corporals, sergeants, and master, mess

technical and staff sergeants found it impossible to continue in service due to family responsibilities. Additional non-coms are necessary, and this is where the young soldier of the ranks comes in. Opportunities are plentiful for rapid promotion to those who qualify.

Commanding officers of the various units have their eyes peeled for men who can lead and direct, and who have special aptitudes and training. Maj. Mortimer J. Proops, commander of the 165th Field Artillery, is confronted with the problem of increasing his

non-commissioned staff by 70 per cent. He has to pass out stripes to 50 or 60 men. To pick the best available, he has instructed his primary commanders to submit a list of every man, recruit or veteran, with a check-list he will appoint to posts for which they are fitted.

Maj. Proops said he favored new material. He has found a young man in his outfit who has previous military training, that was not acquired in the Reg-

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Invisible Panama Canal New Goal Of Army and Navy Camouflage Men

PANAMA, C. Z.—Camouflage of the entire Panama Canal in attempt to make it invisible to an enemy air raider, is being tried by military and naval authorities here. Two methods of protective disguise—one by chemical smoke, the other by artificial fog—are now being considered.

Officials have decided to turn their attention to large-scale camouflage as a further effort to make the vital waterway impregnable to air attack. With modern anti-aircraft defenses be-rushed to completion, Army ex-perts feel now that camouflage would be more or less a finishing touch. Searching for a means to lay a disguise over the 40-mile water stretch, authorities first considered using chemical smoke pots to throw a protective screen. Then the Navy went forward with a plan to create artificial fog banks to cover not only the canal but other sections of the terrain. The latter plan, according to reports, has been favorably received by military authorities and is now being tried by the War Department. De-velopments in connection with the operation

of any canal camouflage, for obvious reasons, must remain secret.

Military authorities also disclosed that plans are underway to disguise 75 giant fuel tanks scattered about both canal entrances. These tanks have long served as landmarks, being visible from the air for miles.

Anti-aircraft batteries and big-gun locations of the coast artillery are already under artificial jungle disguise devised by the staff of the Panama Separate Coast Artillery Brigade.

And while camouflage plans are studied, the Army is also said to be working on methods for the evacuation of the American colony in Panama in case of emergency. Official circles report the Army is inspecting five mountain locations where evacuees could be hidden.

400 Garand Rifles Produced Daily

SPRINGFIELD Mass.—Col. Gilbert H. Stewart, commanding officer of Springfield armory, announced that daily production of Garand rifles had reached 400 and would soon be at the 500 level.

Citizen-Building Is Stressed In Army Plans

WASHINGTON—The Army is expecting to make better citizens out of plain Bill Doe and his more effete and polished fellow, Cedric Doe, while training and hardening them in the present draft emergency.

"The Army is keenly aware of its responsibilities and is determined to make the tour of service of the citizen-soldiers not only a vital contribution to the security of this country in the present emergency, but an equally important contribution in the development of better citizenship," Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, stated this week. Gen. Marshall said he felt that the individual soldier should profit greatly from his training experience.

Gen. Marshall announced that he was mailing instructions to all Army commanders in the field regarding the importance of maintaining a high morale among the newly inducted men and directing that special attention be given to this objective in the present expansion. Commenting on the nature of the new Army, the Chief of Staff said:

"It is recognized that one of the most important features in the building of the Army will be the smooth assimilation of the new men. They will be a varied group with respect to education, intelligence, ability, racial characteristics, religion, philosophy and physical development. Their transition from civil life to their new military environment, with different living conditions and with military requirements and responsibilities, will be facilitated by a sympathetic understanding on the part of all officers of these considerations. Every effort will be made to provide the best possible environment for the men consistent with the requirements of military training.

DEMOCRATIC ARMY

"Our Army will be one of citizen soldiers and must be essentially a democratic institution. In a democracy such as ours, military discipline is attained through the exercise of leadership by our officers. Our vol-

(Continued on Page 15)

Sitting on the Bottom of the World With the Little America Expedition Sergeant Adam Asman Re-Enlists

WASHINGTON—How are you going to re-enlist a soldier when that soldier is on detached duty in Little America, sitting on the bottom of the world, just a few icebergs this side of the South Pole?

You couldn't have him hike up this way to the nearest army post. Nor could you send a recruiting sergeant down there, where the Admiral Byrd Expedition is spending the winter waiting for the first signs of spring. (They have their winter in the summer down there, you know. It was around 75 below at the Little America Base when Sergeant Adam Asman did re-enlist—but we're getting ahead of the story, at that.)

Yes, the Army did re-enlist him. They figured it out after some heavy thinking, and the re-enlistment was handled by Navy wireless.

Sergeant Asman signed up for another hitch by wireless direct to Washington, and one of these days soon, when the weather permits, the radio operator at the Little America Base is going to transmit Asman's photograph by wireless to Washington. Watch for it in an early issue of *Army Times*, we hope, we hope.

Meanwhile, we might explain how come Sergeant Asman and five other soldiers of the United States Army are such a long, long way from home. And what they are doing there with a couple of Army tanks and other Army equipment.

First, let's start with the tanks. Admiral Byrd needed a couple of tanks to pull around his planes from shore to base and back and forth generally. So he arranged for them with Army officials.

Then he needed some experienced tank drivers, and that's where Sergeant Asman, Sergeant Clarence E. Steele, and Pvt. 1st Cl. Anthony Morency come into the picture and get aboard the Byrd boat South Poleward bound.

Members of the 66th Infantry, Light Tanks, they were selected, joined the expedition at Boston and were on their way. With them went a couple of artillerymen, Pvt. Raymond D. O'Connor and Cpl. Charles Sharbonneau, both members of the 7th Field Artillery.

The sixth soldier on Little America duty is Pvt. Hendrick Dolleman, from Manchester, N. H. member of the 9th QMC, listed officially as dog driver—no, brother, not "dog robber"—for the expedition.

There they are, and a long way from the bright lights, you might say. None of them thinking seriously of "going over the hill," either. No hiking to town and missing the

last bus back to base.

Matter of fact, there are two bases down there, one known as the Little America Base and the other the East Base—which you may be interested to know is on the South American side.

The Little America Base, where Sergeant Asman and Pvt. O'Connor, are spending the winter this summer, has a radio hookup with the Navy Department here in Washington. The East Base hasn't. That's where the other four soldiers are located, more or less out of touch, you might say.

Anyhow, they'll be back with their outfits in a few months. The Navy is sending a ship, or it may be two ships, down that way next summer, which is this coming winter, you know, to pick up the expedition and bring it home.

Plans to continue the work down South Pole way another year were blocked when Congress failed to come through with the necessary funds. Or something like that.

Anyhow, Sergeant Asman did get himself re-enlisted in the United States Army. And that's all there is to the story.

6th Corps Commdr. To Retire In Jan.

WASHINGTON—Retirement from active duty, effective Jan. 31, 1941, of Lieutenant General Stanley H. Ford, commanding the Second Army and the Sixth Corps Area with headquarters in Chicago, has been announced by the War Department. Gen. Ford will reach the statutory retirement age of 64 on Jan. 30, next.

The veteran commander will be succeeded by Major General Ben Lear, recently relieved from duty in the Panama Canal Department. Upon assuming his new duties General Lear will be advanced to the rank of Lieutenant General.

Army Schools Are Curtailed

WASHINGTON — Announcement that the two-weeks' Corps Area Command and Staff Schools will be operated according to current schedules only in the Corps Areas where National Guard units are not all inducted into the Federal Service at the date of the holding of such schools was made by the War Department this week. Schools will not be conducted in Corps Areas where the attendance is less than 15 officers.

Mass Production of Armaments Now at Hand, President Roosevelt Declares

WASHINGTON—America's armament program has reached a stage of general standardization, President Roosevelt told a press conference after inspecting the War Department's laboratory of modern warfare at Aberdeen, Md.

He added that this standardization would enable manufacturers to speed defense progress on contracts already let, but experiments for improvement in armaments would not stop.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that the country was about to profit from mistakes made during the World War. He said experiments then on to so many changes that production of arms fell way behind.

It won't happen now. Mass production would go ahead, he continued, on contracts already signed. The defense program would be ahead on present facilities.

He indicated improvements might be included in later orders. This was interpreted as applying to separate contracts and not intended to nullify his claim that standardization had progressed to the stage of mass production.

The President told reporters that defense preparations were going "awfully well" under conditions that "make for speed."

Mr. Roosevelt toured the Aberdeen Proving Grounds with Maj. Gen. C. M. Wesson Chief of Ordnance, and William S. Knudsen, head of industrial production of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

The party witnessed demonstrations of numerous tanks, guns and other mechanized equipment. Mr. Roosevelt was particularly impressed by the performance of a 16 new-type tank unit and a mobile gun unit.

A number of guns were displayed, including the modern trench mortar, 50-caliber anti-aircraft and the new Garand rifle. The President showed special interest in the rifle and witnessed the firing of several rounds. He then examined the weapon in detail.

Engineers Crack "Bottleneck" Putting Plane Engines on Mass Output Basis

WASHINGTON—One of the "bottlenecks" that had been holding up production of airplanes for the war finally got wrung and the way now is—full speed ahead.

The snag was in the Allison airplane engine plant. All trouble has been ironed out and the plant has

finally reached the stage of mass production.

That's an important fact for as yet Allison is the only plant in the United States ready to produce the only liquid-cooled plane engine in quantity. Such engines are needed for good pursuit planes.

For months General Motors chief engineers and government officials have worked night and day to solve the engine's defects. Liquid-cooled engines were new to G. M. engineers and the technique difficult.

Other companies in the air industry sent special technicians to Allison to augment the staff. Design after design was repeatedly changed. About two weeks ago the Allison C type of engine finally passed the 150 hour test. It has 1150 horsepower and can carry a pursuit plane 365 miles an hour.

The perfection of the Allison C has spurred production in other aircraft plants. In Buffalo the Curtiss-Wright pursuit plane is going into mass production, 200 a month. And the British who had been waiting for this development before placing more orders, ordered 800 Curtiss-Wright pursuits with the Allison C engine to supplement their Spitfires and Hurricanes. They will get two-thirds of the output.

PILOTS TO MANAGE FLYING CADET TESTS

CHICAGO — Management of the traveling Flying Cadet Boards now conducting examinations in Chicago Milwaukee will be taken over by well-known Army Air Corps pilots, Captain Hollingsworth F. Gregory and George J. Eppright.

In making this announcement currently, Lieutenant General Ben Lear, commanding the 6th Corps Area and Second Army, pointed out that Captain Gregory has been serving as a flight engineer at Wright Field. Captain Eppright is renowned in Air Corps test pilot.

The traveling Flying Cadet Boards include flight surgeons and their assistants who complete physical examinations, eliminating necessity for applicants to go to air fields for their tests.

Dollars for Pictures

Who is the most UNUSUAL man in your outfit? What does "unusual" mean? Funk & Wagnall both say: "Character, number or size not usually met with; uncommon; infrequent; rare."

That's what they say. You go on from there. If you know such a man, get a camera and take a picture of him. Send it to us. If we too think he's unusual we'll pay a dollar for the picture.

Remember, if the subject has the biggest pair of feet you've ever seen, don't send a portrait of his head. If he has three noses, we can't be interested in a snapshot taken from the rear. You get the idea.

Don't send negatives. Include return postage if you want pictures returned. Mail them to Picture Editor, Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.



"BE AN ARMY EARLY-BIRDMAN"—says Miss Ohio, the curvaceous, bronze-haired lady in the picture. She's enough to make a man buy out in order to enlist all over again. No wonder the recruiting offices are playing to full houses.

—Army Air Corps Photo

You Can LEARN TO WRITE Without Going to College

Many great writers had only a little advanced education. They learned the practical way—by WRITING. They wrote for the sheer joy of self-expression first, and learned through practice how to perfect their work.

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Army Opens One-Year Enlistments To Volunteers, But They Won't Be Assigned to Skilled Jobs

WASHINGTON—For the first time since 1921, the Army has opened one-year enlistments to volunteers in a test of its recruiting machinery.

The short-term volunteers will have their enlistments credited to quotas assigned to their home communities. Thus the number of men to be selected for immediate service under the

The one-year enlistments will in no way curtail the efforts to obtain a three-year enlistment in the Regular Army of 375,000, the War Department announced.

Short-termers will not be accepted for any particular arm or service, but will be assigned to posts where conscripts probably would be used. They will not be assigned to the Air Corps, armored force, or other technical branches which require exceptional skill or training, nor will they be sent outside the Continental United States.

In face of the new crisis in the program for strengthening America's defenses, the Army, Navy and Draft Board announced these other steps to insure adequate manpower:

1. Training period of naval recruits was reduced from two months to six weeks and requirements for the advancement of men were cut.

2. The War Department suspended the Citizens Military Training Camps because supplies and equipment usually allotted the CMTC will be needed for the expanded Army.

3. The Army ruled that 14,000 Reserve officers who have been voluntarily serving a year with Regular Army troops could be required to serve an additional year, if the President thinks it necessary.

4. Draft Board officials disclosed that local boards may try to place in defense industries rather than in the Army, skilled men who register for the draft but who are unemployed.

Training, Not Duds Emphasized In Army Camps

WASHINGTON—The new defense Army will not be in rags by any means although it may have a ragged appearance until new uniforms are supplied, but anyhow—training and not dress will be stressed in the program now under way.

There will be some funny-looking ensembles pending the arrival of new uniforms, what with old-style and obsolete coats, trousers and leggings arrayed in line with up-to-date fighting duds. All this has the makings of a goodly measure of hilarity as the razzberry artists get to work on camp comedians and timid souls.

All old-style clothing soon will be replaced with standard articles of issue and then will be used as work clothes on maneuvers or on the target range to conserve wear and tear on the new materials.

Meanwhile, the Army regulations requiring the wearing of blue dress uniforms has been suspended during the present emergency, and the War Department has announced that officers who do not have sabers will not be required to purchase them at present.



"Now think hard, where did you leave that 60 ton tank?"

'Gnat-Tank' May Be Army's Equivalent To the Navy's Swift 'Mosquito-Boat'

BALTIMORE—A rough, tough and belligerent-looking mid-get armored car, capable of traveling 60 miles per hour, underwent Army tests here before going on a 1000-mile "torture" grind next week.

The tiny "gnat-tank," designed to carry three soldiers, a .30-caliber swivel-mounted machine gun, and 3000 rounds of ammunition, has an 80-inch wheelbase, oversized tractor-tread tires, four-wheel drive and seats like granite.

It is strictly business. There's not a gadget in or out. The compact four-cylinder engine turns up 40 horsepower and is only half the size of the popular low-priced car.

Officers at the Holabird motor transport depot here said the car was getting routine workouts to find any "bugs" before manufacturers begin work on 70 of the mobile weapons. After the first of preliminary tests, the vehicle was mud-spattered and anything but new-looking. But there wasn't a dent visible.

Next week, after minor adjustments to the engine, the gnat-tank comes up for graduation exercises in its 1000-mile run.

The torture course simulates actual road conditions—from good to practically impassable. It includes hairpin turns, steep grades, corrugated pavements like log-surfaced country roads, big and little mud-holes and slippery ditches.

Experts believe the midgets, if able to stand the wear and tear, will prove the land equivalent of the Navy's "mosquito boats." They could serve as an auxiliary to armored divisions. The tractor-type tires are calculated to give traction through mud, drift snow and mire to keep up with larger traction vehicles.

Fully loaded with its crew of three, gun and ammunition, its manufacturer claims, the gnat-tank will weigh 2000 pounds and be able to do cross-country runs at top speed.

Navy Forms Fleet In Atlantic

WASHINGTON—Taking its first step toward establishment of a two-ocean Navy, the Navy Department this week announced formation of a powerful new patrol force to operate in the Atlantic.

Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis has been named commander of the force. It will include all vessels now on duty on this coast, plus a number of vessels recently reconditioned or purchased. Vessels now under construction will be placed with this fleet as soon as they are completed.

Available for duty now are the Battleships Texas, Arkansas and the partially demilitarized Wyoming. The other two are old battleships which have been reconstructed. Two new aircraft carriers—the Ranger and the Wasp—will be part of the fleet. There will also be a number of fast, modern, 10,000-ton cruisers and about 50 destroyers. Some of the latter will be new, others reconditioned.

It is planned to build up the Atlantic Fleet to a force of about 125 ships of all classes.

The Navy Department is considering sending the main fleet on a cruise to Australia and New Zealand. This would constitute a gesture that the United States has a common interest in those British possessions and intends to maintain the present status in the Pacific.

Another Ripley Joins Up, This Time, Believe It

NEWARK, N. J.—Back from ambulance service in France, William T. Ripley, 27, of Montclair, N. J., enlisted here in the Army "to get a crack at Hitler."

"I want to help when we get in—and we should get in," he said.

Lack of Facilities Camp May Hold Call to 100,000

WASHINGTON—The first call may come on November 14 (before) and may be held to 100 men, instead of the 400,000 planned at first.

The machinery is all set up at the Selective Service Committee start furnishing men to the Army on November 14. The number called in the first draft will depend on available facilities.

The Conscription Act provides the number of trainees inducted the service is limited by the availability of "adequate" housing.

With the jump in three year enlistments in the Regular Army September to 45,000 and the start of one-year enlistments starting week, facilities may hold down first draft to 100,000 men and other draft calls until after Jan.

The rapid expansion of the National Guard, due to Guard reorganization, and its mobilization, with expansion of the Regular Army, combine to reduce the Army facilities for the drafted men until completion of new tent and barrack camps are completed.

Work is under way or is being initiated on 10 tent camps for National Guard divisions; 7 camps for the Regular Army and for Guard divisions; 1 cantonment and 4 tent camps for anti-air training centers, and on 13 reception centers.

Each of the tent camps now being constructed will include more than 4500 tents and over 300 buildings. Wooden cantonments will be completed of 316 barracks and several other buildings.

Shorty's Been Spotted As A Nice Tank Pill

WASHINGTON—Snap out of it, Shorty! There may be a place for you in the Army.

Not in those words, but the War Department this week announced that men as short as four feet can be accepted in the Army because they can be used as tanks and perhaps other "pill box" berths. And doubtless every "Shorty" in these United States will get his wont of kidding over his recognized stature.

Many a soldier while digging into a private trench in wartime has wished he were a "Shorty" and many a man has been rejected for military service for lack of stature. On the other hand, men of such physical stature are not considered lacking in backbone. Many a "Shorty" can whip twice his weight in human avoidpoups.

Army requirements disclose too, that the "Long Toms" have to be counted out in some cases especially in the Air Corps where certain types of planes limit the stature of a pilot. But with aircraft growing larger, the high-pocketed boys likewise have less chance of dodging the draft.

Parachute Troops Adopted By Army

WASHINGTON—Parachute troops have been adopted as a new branch of the Army.

Secretary Stimson announced this week the creation of first unit at Fort Benning, Ga. It will be known as the 5th Parachute Battalion, with a strength of 500 men. Major William M. Miley is the Army's first parachute battalion commander.

The War Secretary frankly referred to the new units as "suicide squads." Whether there would be extra pay because of the hazardous nature of the duty could not be learned.

The 48 men and two officers who have been taking experimental training at Fort Dix, N. J., will form the nucleus of the battalion. They will be augmented at once by selected volunteers from Regular Army infantry regiments. As soon as practicable the members of the unit will be apportioned to "cadres" of more parachute battalions.

Parachute troops were first used on an extensive scale by the Russian army. Later Germans adopted the idea. Their spectacular success with it in the last year's fighting has influenced the War Department's decision.

"The consensus of opinion is that the Germans used it very effectively for certain specific purposes," Mr. Stimson said. "These were to disorganize the headquarters of opposing divisions. The Germans sent over parachute troops after they had located the commanders of corps and divisions. On the ground, the parachute troops rushed on these headquarters from all directions, cutting their communications and in one case at least captured a French commander himself."

"Any Army like our own must be equipped with such a weapon," Mr. Stimson remarked.

Private Is Paying a Debt

Gentlemen: Just turning 30 years old, I left a good position as actor-writer in Hollywood, Cal., to come east and join the Signal Corps because every American has a debt he owes this great country of ours.

This obligation is omnipresent but actual payment is not expected until a state of emergency arises such as we now encounter. As all worthwhile citizens meet their private obligations when due, all good patriots should meet their obligations to their country when due.

Those obligations are now due and it should not be necessary to get a judgment against an American to force payment.

Flying Cadet Scholarships Mount In 5th Corps Area

COLUMBUS, O.—Army Flying Cadet scholarships have been awarded to 110 residents of Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and Indiana for the October flying class. In making this announcement this week Colonel S. G. Talbot, Adjutant General, announced at 5th Corps Headquarters, Fort Hayes, that flying cadet enlistments for the current class more than tripled those for the September class, when 33 enrolled. Ohio led this month with 50. Total enrollments for the month to date lack only 52 of filling the Corps Area's quota up to Oct. 1.

The new class will begin nine months' flight training Oct. 16, with Indiana and West Virginia residents reporting at the Missouri Institute of Aeronautics, Inc., Sikeston, Mo., and Ohio and Kentucky residents enrolling at the Dallas Aviation School and Air College, Dallas, Texas. The cadets will receive \$75 a month, plus all living expenses, while in training and upon graduation may be commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the Army Air Corps Reserve.

That is precisely why I joined the Army.

Aside from all of this, there are many advantages and after the first few weeks, most soldiers can be heard saying: "Come on in, the water's fine."

Sincerely yours
Pvt. John Norman Harrington
15th Service Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Don't run away, folks, the contest is not yet over!

We merely print here one of the many letters received in the first week of competition so that you may have a better idea as to the kind of letters we'd like to get.

Private Harrington is still eligible for a prize. Look this letter over carefully, then see the announcement on this page for further particulars.

You have until October 15. Letters postmarked after that date will not be considered. Winners of the contest will be announced in the October 19 issue of Army Times. By that time the winners will have their cash prizes.

AIR SITE AT TUCSON

WASHINGTON—The War Department has chosen Tucson, Ariz., as a site for a new Air Corps station to house the 1st Bombardment Wing Headquarters, 41st Bombardment Group (Medium) and the 31st Air Base Group. Its construction cost will approximate \$1,250,000.

\$25 Prize Contest—"Why I Joined The Army"

Well, if you can part with a secret, maybe it's worth money to you. All you have to do is write a letter or a statement on "Why I Joined The Army."

Everyone had a reason for joining up. Some may have liked the recruiting posters, realized the opportunities to learn and earn. Others wanted to travel. Many were out of work. Still more were patriotic.

Make your letters fairly short (around 300 words) and as clear as possible. For the best letter, in the opinion of the judges, Army Times will pay Ten Dollars. For the next best, Five Dollars. And the next ten best will get cash awards of One Dollar each. In the event of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

Mail your letter to Contest Editor, Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C. Letters must be mailed on or before October 15, 1940, in order to be eligible for a prize.

The Army Quiz



More dope on combat principles. This is getting pretty technical. Score of 70 is very good. Mark 10 for each correct answer.

1. The formation taken by infantry troops in the danger zone enabling them to deploy quickly is called:
Deployment; approach march; in file; by squads; enfilading.
2. Three of the following are the usual formations used in the approach march. Can you pick them?
In file; squad columns; skirmish line; in deployment; section column.
3. During the approach march, where is the position of the squad leader (a) in squad column, (b) in skirmish line?
Leading the squad; in the rear; on flank; with other leaders; with C. O.
4. A body of troops preceding a marching force is called:
An outpost; advance guard; lookouts; reconnoiterers; sentries.
5. A covering detachment protecting a command at a halt is none other than:
An outpost; lookouts; flank guards; scouts; supports.
6. As you move forward from the main body, name as you pass them, the subdivisions of an outpost composed of a battalion:
Reserve, support, sentinels, outwards support, sentinels, outwards, serve outwards, support, reserve, sentinels reserve, support, outwards, sentinels.
7. Detachments sent out to occupy the line of observation are:
Sentries; outwards; inguards; outposts; cossack posts.
8. Pick out the two terms here that are NOT classified as outwards:
Scout squads; pickets; sentry squads; sentinels; cossack posts.
9. How many men in a cossack unit?
2 4 6 8 10
10. Communications are maintained:
From front to rear; from side to side; haphazardly; from rear to front; in a circling manner.

(Answers on Page 16)

Combat Units

(Continued from Page 1)

Officers Reserve Corps. The Chief of Staff also disclosed plans for setting up Air Corps districts to provide more high ranking officers, for convenience of control, with varying types of units that will comprise "task" forces assigned to special jobs. When these plans materialize fully, it will be necessary to have promotions for the Air Corps' top command in order for the various districts.

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Units Designated for Thirteen Airports Newly Located in 11 Different States; Part of 25,000 Planes by 1942 Plan

WASHINGTON—Thirteen sites for new air corps stations have been selected by the War Department. Part of the Army's program to build up a fully-equipped force of 25,000 planes by 1942. The sites will base some 28,370 officers and men, together with the necessary planes and equipment. Barracks and other buildings will cost \$15,000,000.

The new stations include: Bangor, Me.; Manchester, N. H.; Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Jackson, Miss.; Boise, Idaho; Bowman Field, Ky.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Portland, Ore.; Spokane, Wash., and Salinas, Calif. Spokane, Wash., and Salinas, Calif.

With the site selections the War Department announced the following units will be formed and stationed at each location:

Boise, Idaho: 42nd medium bombardment group and the 39th air base group. Approximate total, 260 officers, 1600 enlisted men.

Bangor Municipal Airport: 43rd heavy bombardment group and the 8th air base group. Total 200 officers and 1600 enlisted men.

Manchester, N. H.: 45th light bombardment group and the 33rd air base group. Total 150 officers, 1500 enlisted men.

Charlotte, N. C.: 56th pursuit group and 29th air base group. Total 140 officers, 1200 enlisted men.

Atlanta, Ga.: 30th reconnaissance squadron, with 35 officers and 300 enlisted men, in addition to a service detachment.

Jackson, Miss.: 38th bombardment group and the 36th air base group. Total 250 officers, 1600 enlisted men. Also service troops, 40 officers, 700 enlisted men.

Bowman Field, Ky.: 16th Bombardment Wing Headquarters and the 28th air base group. Total 170 officers, 1700 enlisted men.

He Had Done Everything A Sergeant Can Do So Now He's Retired

LANGLEY FIELD, Va.—Master Sergeant George Sproesser, during his 30-year military career, had done about every thing respectable a soldier can do, except retire—now he's done that, and his fellows at Langley Field will miss him.

It is quite proper to refer to Sproesser as "Captain," for he held a commission in that rank during the World War on a temporary basis. The veteran passed to the retired list here on Sept. 30, having served as Sergeant Major of the 8th Pursuit Group (Fighter). He is going to make his home in Lakefield, Fla., unless the Army calls him back during the emergency.

Sgt. Sproesser was born at Reading, Pa., 54 years ago. He entered the Army at Fort Slocum, N. Y., his first hitch being spent with the 13th Infantry there. He later served at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort MacKenzie, Wyo.; Texas City and San Antonio, Tex., and Douglas and Naco, Ariz. Later he went to Fort William McKinley, Philippines, as a member of the 8th Infantry.

During the World War, Sproesser was graduated from the 1st Officers Training Camp at Fort McKinley. He was promoted to a Captaincy nine days after being commissioned as a Lieutenant, then served at several other stations in the States before sailing for France. He was in service at Is-sur-Tille, Meun, Commercy, Toul and Rosieres, and after the Armistice he moved up with the First Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop to Montabaur, Germany, where he remained until Aug., 1919.

Axis Threats

(Continued from Page 4)

army on one side and the American Pacific fleet on the other.

As a Red fearing Jap might put it, Japan was between the devil and the deep blue sea.

Nevertheless, desperate Japan shook her fist at the United States this week and said through Foreign Office spokesman, "Unless the United States recognizes the new order in the Orient, Japan will fight the United States."

America, remembering that Japan has only a small supply of oil for her fleet and knowing that the oil of the well-fortified Indies is many miles from Tokyo, lost no sleep over the threat.

Since Germany and Italy, also lack oil to feed their mechanized forces, it seems reasonable to predict that the conversation at Brenner Pass hinged on what road should be taken toward the nearest supply of oil, probably Iraq for Europe Axis and the Indies for Japan.

These moves would affect vitally the United States and Russia. They could possibly bring one or both into the war. Just possibly.

Recruiting Still Booms As Army Nears 375,000 Goal

WASHINGTON — All recruiting records in peace or wartime were broken by the Army in September when more than 45,000 volunteers were enlisted. The previous monthly record was in May 1917, the month after the United States entered the World War. That month 39,589 volunteers were enlisted.

The September enlistments raised the strength of the Regular Army to 335,000 men out of the authorized 400,000. The Army aims at a strength of 375,000. All enlistments during September were for three years.

Citizen-Building

(Continued from Page 13)

unteer and selected service men with the colors will quickly realize the necessity for the type of military discipline which is based on leadership and mutual cooperation.

Gen. Marshall admonished the younger officers to "be guided by their more experienced seniors in the matter of intimate contacts with the men," and pointed out that the men themselves will be carefully instructed in the customs and courtesies of the service.

"The Army is better prepared to handle the training task than it was in 1917," the Chief of Staff explained, pointing out that "Through the training of hundreds of thousands of young men in the C.M.T.C., R.O.T.C., and in organizing and administering the C.C.C. the Army has gained wide experience which will be a valuable asset in meeting the problems of our current military expansion."

Further reference was made by the Chief of Staff to the organization of the Army's Morale Division, recently announced. He said this was formed "to assist commanders in the field in planning and developing recreational and welfare facilities." The division has been allotted \$2,594,152 for the purchase of athletic equipment, magazines, books and requirements for installations in service clubs and motion picture theaters. Local commanders will be authorized to prescribe athletic competition, not only as a part of the physical development program, but also as a recreational feature for spectators.

As a part of the welfare service, Red Cross field directors will be established at each camp. These men will act in cooperation with commanding officers and will conduct a program of home service for the able-bodied, and hospital and social service for patients. This single exception to the policy that the Army will manage its own welfare and recreational activities is specifically authorized by the Act of Congress which created the American Red Cross.

Neither will moral and religious development be neglected. Facilities to this end will be provided by chaplains with each Regiment. Arrangements will be made for men to attend services in communities adjacent to camps, and bus service will be provided.

All in all, the new Army melting pot is going to be kept astir by hands working along well-thought-out plans. A varied legion of young Americans, in a word, are going to learn how to live and work together in preparations to defend their country.

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Southern Hero Gave Camp Its Name

CAMP BEAUREGARD, La.—This is one of the few military encampments in the world to be named after a man who was an unsuccessful rebel.

It was named for Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauragard, one of the most brilliant Confederate generals of the War between the States.

Born in Louisiana in 1818, Beauragard was graduated from West Point at 20. He won the brevets of a captain and major in the war with Mexico, in which he was wounded twice. In 1861 he left the service of the United States and threw in his lot with the South.

He commanded the Confederate troops in the opening stages of the Battle of Bull Run, but was superseded before the final rout of the Federals. Promoted to major general, he took command of the army of the Mississippi. After Johnston's death, he successfully directed the battle of Shiloh. Beauragard died in New Orleans in 1893.

"Fastest in the World" and "Hot Stuff," Said of Navy Plane Now Being Built

EAST HARTFORD, Conn.—"Fastest in the world" was the description of a pursuit plane which Rear Admiral John H. Towers said was under construction by the United Aircraft Corporation. The craft is being built for the Navy.

Admiral Towers made his comment after he, William S. Knudsen of the National Defense Commission, and Captain Kenneth Whiting, Inspector of Naval Aircraft, had inspected the United Aircraft plant here.

"It's hot stuff," Knudsen said, explaining that the plane was powered with a 2,000-H.P. Pratt & Whitney engine. The craft is reported capable of flying faster than 400 miles an hour as compared with the 360 top rate of speed now recorded by the fastest ships in the European war. The new plane will have a cruising range of about 1,700 miles. The best pursuit ships now in service have an 800-mile range.

SURVEY RETIRED OFFICERS

WASHINGTON — Physical exams have been given 3,785 retired officers of the Regular Army to determine how many may be available for active duty if needed, the War Department announced yesterday. Only a small number will be called, according to present plans.

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Insurance Men Plan Campaign Against Sabotage Peril

WASHINGTON — Representatives of 15 insurance companies gathered here last week to develop plans to protect industrial plants from sabotage. The idea was instituted last July, when agents of the leading insurance companies began a survey of such plants as might be endangered through handling defense orders.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other Federal law enforcement agents, attended the meeting.

Certain records of the underwriters are now in possession of the F. B. I., and Mr. Hoover expressed his appreciation of the insurance men's cooperation.

MUCH SIGHT-SEEING HERE

WASHINGTON — Two hundred thousand dollars worth of "spy glasses" can afford a lot of sight-seeing but that is the approximate expenditure for binoculars and telescope mounts ordered in a contract executed this week by the Army's Ordnance Department.

The dumbest guy is the rookie who hung around a bird dog for a week, waiting to hear it sing.

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Keeping Public Informed On Defense News Is Important Army Function

WASHINGTON—Keeping the public and press informed on developments incidental to building up the Nation's first peacetime conscription army without divulging military secrets that might aid a potential enemy is the duty of the War Department's Public Relations Branch.

"We want the public to know all about the Army camps," one of the information officials stated this week, "and we want to use all the media, including the press, radio and movies, making our information available to all on an equal basis. To that end we have press contact officers at every Army post, camp and station, as well as in the War Department itself."

The Army officials pointed out that the Public Relations Branch of the War Department "is not concerned with censorship, nor does it desire to exercise it. It does refrain, however, from giving out military secrets and information which would be against the public interest to disclose. Certain items, while of interest to the public are of real value only to the general staffs of potential enemy forces."

It was cited further that the War Department believes that censorship is often worse than that which it attempts to prevent "and it believes that the press of the United States and other media of dissemination will voluntarily so act as to make censorship unnecessary, even in time of peril." It was recalled that in times of grave peril, as in the World War, any necessary censorship precautions were handled at the field of operations.

In the War Department at Washington, the Public Relations Branch is under control of the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army. In other

INDIANA LOADING PLANT

WASHINGTON—The War Department has selected Union City, Indiana, as a site for a Loading Plant for the Ordnance Department.

echelons of the Army that have a General Staff, such as the nine corps areas, four overseas departments, the divisions and Army Corps, the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, charged with the informational function.

In the Washington Branch are several sections,—administrative, one in charge of radio, picture and news-reel publicity; the research and review section, interested mainly in review of magazine articles, books on military topics, answering written requests for information, and preparation of speeches; a press section which works directly with press representatives, and a clipping service from which the trend of public opinion is gleaned. The Branch subscribes to representative magazines and newspapers.

All of the information sections in the Washington setup cooperate with each other and pool their copy to a general clearing room where the stories and informational items of all descriptions are mimeographed to supply the demand. The central press room is well-equipped with modern devices for handling and transmitting news. Every chief of the War Department branches cooperates with the press section by designating at least one officer, who in addition to his regular duties furnishes news of value, or who checks releases upon request. The working press has access to the facilities of the general press room, which today is one of the liveliest sanctums around the government plazas.

Fort Ord 'Panorama,' Monterey Weekly, Issues Vol. 1, No. 1

WASHINGTON—An attractive first edition of an Army post newspaper, the Fort Ord "Panorama," arrived at the Army Times desk this week. To be published weekly, the paper, according to Editor 1st Lieut. Roy Craft, will be "by and for" the organizations which make up the command at Fort Ord and will be distributed free to every soldier in that area.

The first issue, printed, contained 10 pages of sparkling news stories and features, a liberal platter of art, including cartoons and "cheesecake" (Pretty girl-pictures to you).

Craft, formerly with the San Francisco "Examiner," once edited a top ranking CCC district newspaper, the Medford District "News." He brings to the new journalistic venture a wealth of experience. His first edition gives promise of adding one more success to a long string.

YANKS JOIN R. C. A. F.

OTTAWA—Air Minister Powers reports that about 150 pilots from the United States are already serving in the Canadian Air Force, and that 65 more are now on their way to enlist.

Sherman Said . . .

NEW YORK—Seen a Police Gazette cover lately?

Margie Hart, the red-head, only trying to do some good, sent 5000 of those pictures of herself to the National Guard.

They were meant for distribution, but they came back in a hurry.

Guard officers said they never heard of her, which seems a pity.

Answers to Quiz

(Questions on page 15)

1. Approach march
2. Squad columns, skirmish line, section column.
3. Leading the squad.
4. Advance guard.
5. Outpost.
6. Reserve, support, outguards, sentinels.
7. Outguards.
8. Scout squads, sentinels.
9. No. 4.
10. From rear to front.

Crowds Thrilled as Commander-in-Chief Masses Planes Over National Airport

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt staged a "surprise party" when he laid the corner stone of the administration building at the new Washington National Airport last end. No official announcement had been made to the public regarding any demonstration at the ceremonies. But a few minutes before the cornerstone ceremony took place, a dull

gradually the roar worked up to a crashing crescendo as planes began to appear in the distant horizon. The crowd strained its neck and gasped as the tiny specks became larger and larger and the din louder and louder. The planes converged over the airport from all directions and at various altitudes. There were 400 planes in the air at the same time.

That was the surprise. President Roosevelt's first act upon his arrival at the airport was to set the spectacular air review in motion. He sent this message from the landing field:

"This is the President calling Bolling Field. Radio from the command in chief to the general commanding the Second Wing, Army Air Corps. Army and Navy pass in review."

As the planes soared over the new field, Mr. Roosevelt pointed to them and said: "They represent in a small way the power we ultimately must have—and soon will have."

Later, in his dedication speech, he told the crowd of several thousand that gathered to witness the ceremonies, that "they (the planes) re-

present democracy flexing its muscles."

Construction of the new Washington National Airport was begun November, 1938. It will be completed and put in regular use within months.

Before the President began to speak, the powerful air armada appeared over the horizon. It included 240 Army planes and 165 Marine aircraft. They represented every type—from gigantic fortresses to the lightest, speediest pursuit planes.

From Army G. H. Q. Air came flights from stations all over the east. The 25th Bombardment Group, reinforced by the 2nd Bombardment Group, flew from Langley Field, Va. From MacDill Field came the 29th Bombardment Group.

There were other heavy bombers—the 9th Group, which has been ordered to Panama; the 3rd, to be moved to Savannah, Ga.; the 27th, from Barksdale Field, La.; the 36th, from Langley Field; the Pursuit Group, from Selfridge Field, Mich., and the 8th Pursuit Group from Langley Field.

The Army planes flew at altitudes varying from 2500 feet for bombers to 6400 feet for one pursuit squadrons.

The Greeks Had No Name for It. Have You?

Hey there, old timers—what do you call 'em, these new recruits joining up by the thousands each month?

ARMY TIMES wants to know all the names—fit to print, that and to have your opinions as to the best of all names for new recruits. What do you call them in your outfit? Also, what do you think is the best name of all you know, to designate or describe the new men.

Maybe we don't make it clear, what we're up to, at that. Well, let's start over. Of course they're called "rookies." Some may call them "hay burners" if they come from the farm. They might call them "mites" or "wackies" or "civies" or "scrubs" or "what have you" now and then. But somewhere there's a better name, a brand new name, that ought to be brought out and given the publicity it deserves.

So, here's the dope. Just write the names you like best for new recruits, on a postcard or in a letter and address it to ARMY TIMES, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C. Just head it "Name Contest" and sign your own name and outfit underneath your selections, so we can publish all of them in ARMY TIMES.

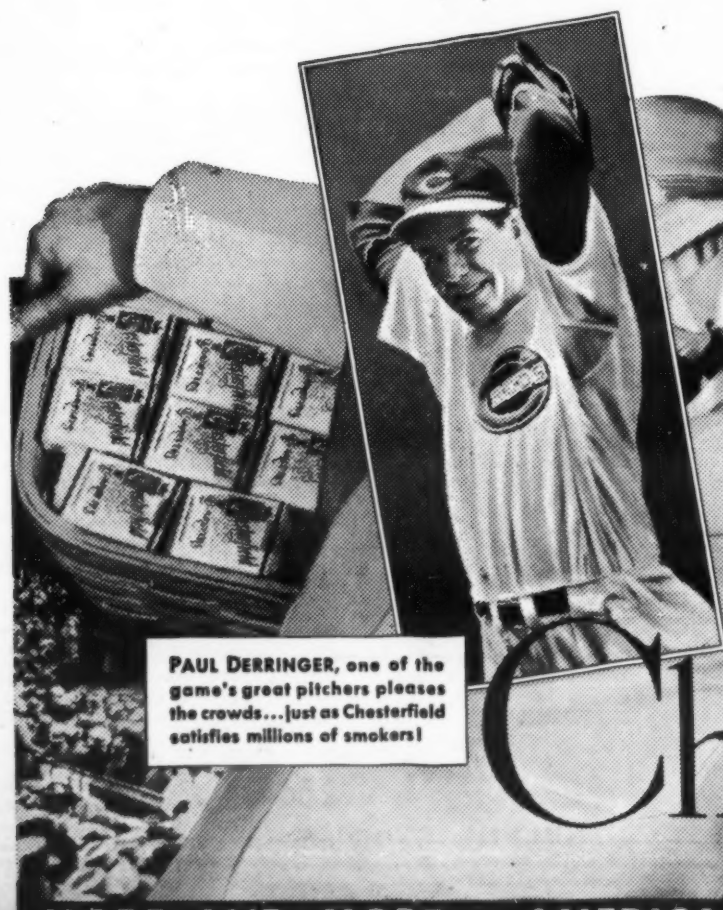
Got a Mascot? OK, Shoot Him and Earn a Dollar

Mascot Pictures—lots of them—with stories of the mascots in every Army post and outfit, are wanted for publication in ARMY TIMES. Dogs or monkeys, goats or shoats, mountain lions or polar bears—shoot pictures of your mascots and write stories about them—where they came from, what they do, things like that.

We'll publish them for you in ARMY TIMES. And we'll pay you a crisp new dollar for each photo and story used.

Address: Mascot Pictures, ARMY TIMES, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.

O.K. Mister—here's the Smoker's Cigarette



PAUL DERRINGER, one of the game's great pitchers pleases the crowds... just as Chesterfield satisfies millions of smokers!

**COOLER, Milder
BETTER-TASTING
..that means Chesterfield**

There's a whole World's Series of good smoking in Chesterfields... that's why it's the *smoker's* cigarette. The best tobaccos in all of Tobacco-land... blended together for **MILDNESS, COOLNESS and BETTER TASTE.**

*Do you smoke the
cigarette that SATISFIES*

Chesterfield